367

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 10,015—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, APRIL 11, 1881.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	„ 25	Half-yearly	„ 31
Quarterly	„ 13	Quarterly	„ 16
Monthly	„ 5	Monthly	„ 6

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited),

Will despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. CHANDA, 2,022 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 13th April, 1881, at 3 p.m., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Coompta, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

THE S. S. PUTTIALLA, 839 Tons, on TUESDAY, 12th April, 1881, at 1 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR CUTCH, MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. COCONADA, 862 Tons, on FRIDAY, 15th April, 1881, at 10 a.m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILLIMANE, DELAGOA BAY, NATAL AND THE CAPE COLONY.

THE S. S. JAVA, 1,465 Tons, on THURSDAY, 5th May, 1881.

FOR QUEENSLAND.

S. S. ALMORA, 2,613 Tons. The coast steamer leaving Bombay on Wednesday, 27th April, will connect at Colombo with the Queensland Royal Mail Steamer Almora from England, and passengers and cargo can be booked for the following ports:—

Batavia, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Townsville, Bowen, Rockhampton, and Brisbane.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 7th April, 1881. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION with ITALY

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The Regular Steamers Leave GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each Month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.

[Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.]

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Including Wines.	Rs. 40	Without food.
Suez	„ 360	„ 220		„ 80	
Port Said	„ 380	„ 240		„ 90	
Messina	„ 500	„ 340		„ 110	
Naples	„ 500	„ 340		„ 110	
Leghorn	„ 509	„ 340		„ 110	
Genoa	„ 500	„ 340		„ 110	
Marseilles	„ 520	„ 350		„ 115	

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Hand-books. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

Next steamers from Bombay:—

MANILLA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st May, 1881.
SUMATRA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st June, 1881.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation, and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess.

The Steamers of this Company start precisely at 12 noon. Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board free of charges by the Company's steam launch leaving Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m.

First and Second Class Through Railway Tickets, from GENOA and NAPLES to LONDON, are issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.

Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa can be booked at through-rates.

For Hand-books of information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.
Bombay, 1st December, 1880.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYDS' STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM TO TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND BRINDISI.

THE following large Passenger Steamers will be despatched from BOMBAY to the abovementioned Ports:—

S. S.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	Date of sailing.
DAPHNE	G. Doncich	1927	400	5th May.
VORWAERTS	G. Marussig	2394	450	5th June.

These voyages will be performed at *Increased Speed.*

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 280	Rs. 140 0
To Brindisi	400	280	140 0
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	375	295	143 0
To Port Said	320	255	131 0
To Suez	300	240	122 0
To Aden	170	130	66 8

Extra steamers will be despatched from Bombay to Trieste via Canal as follows:—

s. s. MEMFI ....on or about 25th April 1881.
s. s. CASTORE..G. Mahorcich. „ 25th May 1881.

STEAM TO HONGKONG via COLOMBO, PENANG, and SINGAPORE.

THE Co.'s S. S. POLLUCE, Captain G. RAGUSIN, will be DESPATCHED as above on the 21st May, 1881.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, April 4th, 1881.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

THE following are the sailing dates presently fixed, and there will be fortnightly departures thereafter to be subsequently advertised.

CLAN STUART	s. s. 2,092,	tons sails	16th April.
CLAN MACDUFF	s. s. 2,328,	„ „	30th April.
CLAN FRASER	s. s. 2,083,	„ „	28th May.

Passage money, Rs. 450.

Each steamer carries a Surgeon and a Stewardess.

The Clan Macduff has some second-class accommodation. Fare, Rs. 275.

For further particulars apply to
FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Agents.

THE SILICATE PAINT COMPANY.

(J. B. ORR & CO., PROPRIETORS.)

IN a recent advertisement a Liverpool Firm styled GRIFFITHS, BERDOE and Co. are designated "Original promoters of the Silicate Paint Co."

Mr. Thos. Griffiths, of Liverpool, is the only person of that name who was ever connected with the Company, (and now retired) and we have his authority for declaring the above to be a wilful misstatement.

Buyers of the Silicate Paints and the famous "Charlton White" are cautioned to see that their orders are given through the accredited Agents.

Imitations of our Goods are sought to be foisted on the market, under the name of "Sanitary Paints" and otherwise, so our Trade Mark in every case should be demanded, whithout which there is no guarantee.

SILICATE PAINT COMPANY.

AGENTS FOR INDIA.

Bombay Presidency	Richardson & Cruddas	Bombay.
Bengal Presidency	J. D. Maxwell	Calcutta.
Madras Presidency	T. A. Taylor & Co.	Madras.
N.-W. Provinces	W. Coen & Co.	Agra.
Ceylon	Lewis Brown & Co.	Colombo.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF

READY-MADE CLOTHES.

WE have just received a splendid assortment of READY-MADE SUITS for gentlemen, boys and children.

These garments are of a variety of sizes and latest fashions, and they are made of the best materials for wear during hot weather, and the sewing is silk-double-stitch.

Having learned by careful study and experience the requirements of the country we have been constantly improving our supplies, and our present stock may correctly be said to approach perfection.

Our new stock comprises the finest SERGE SUITS, light, very superior Cashmere suits, Alpaca and Panama suits which are the coolest materials, and light Diagonals, which are unsurpassed for neatness and durability, beside a large variety of over-coats. Of these our Panama over-coats for wear over the dress-suit are unsurpassable for their lightness and elegance.

S. GREENBLATT & Co.,
No. 25, Meadow Street,
Opposite Treacher's Building, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to SOUTHAMPTON, BRINDISI, VENICE MARSEILLES, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, AND GIBRALTAR.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1881.
s. BRINDISI	3600	550	Geo. Lee	14th Apr.
— SIAM	3026	500	A. H. Johnson	21st „
s. AUSTRALIA	3664	600	G. F. Cates	28th „
— GWALIOR	2733	450	J. Orman	5th May.
s. SURAT	3142	530	W. E. Breeze	12th „
— THIBET	2593	400	W. R. Jordan	19th „
s. MONGOLIA	2833	530	E. M. Edmond	26th „
— LOMBARDY	2723	450	J. B. Chapman	31st „
s. ROSETTA	3500	700	A. E. Barlow	7th June
— TEHERAN	2589	400	A. C. Loggin	14th „
s. NIZAM	2725	450	G. W. Brady	21st „
— SUMATRA	2488	450	R. F. Briscoe	28th „
s. INDUS	3462	600	S. D. Shallard	5th July.
— KASHGAR	2627	450	W. A. Seaton	12th „
s. NEPAUL	3536	600	J. S. Murray	19th „
— GWALIOR	2733	450	J. Orman	26th „

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Return Tickets are now issued at reduced rates as under, THREE MONTHS from date of departure to that of return.

	Via Brindisi both ways.	Via Brindisi, one way.	Via Southampton, both ways.
First Class	Rs. 950	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,050
Second Class	Rs. 500	Rs. 550	Rs. 600
SIX MONTHS.			
First Class	Rs. 1,150	Rs. 1,200	Rs. 1,250
Second Class	Rs. 600	Rs. 650	Rs. 700

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1881.
KHIVA	2609	450	T. Alderton	22nd Apl.
RAVENNA	3340	700	E. Stewart	6th May.
PEKIN	3900	600	W. D. Anderson	20th „
ROHILLA	3464	700	W. Barratt	3rd June.
ZAMBESI	2431	370	A. Symons	17th „
VERONA	3116	600	E. Ashdown	1st July.

Return Tickets are now issued	1st Class.	2nd Class.
To K. George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and back (available for nine months)	Rs. 600	Rs. 375
To Galle and back (available for two months)	150	75
To Penang or Singapore and back do.	450	225

Passengers for Australia change steamers at Galle.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 6th April, 1881.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL, AND MEDITERRANEAN.

THE following sailings have been arranged:—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

	Captains	Tons.	h.p. noml.	1881.
s.s. BRITANNIA	R. Hutchinson	3060	400	14th May
s.s. HISPANIA	James Laird	3300	400	11th June

BOMBAY TO GENOA OR NAPLES.

	Captains	Tons.	h.p. noml.	1881.
s.s. CASTALIA	J. D. Allison	2200	424	23rd April
s.s. MACEDONIA	Thos. Martin	2272	486	25th May

For rates and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 5th January, 1880.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

KEILLER'S MARMALADE,

Per 1 lb. tin, Cash, 7 annas,
„ 2 lbs. do. 13 do.

SOLE AGENTS,
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

REDUCED PRICES.

FINEST VIRGINIAN GOLDEN LEAF
HONEY DEW TOBACCO;

A splendid article, infinitely superior to the Tobaccos commonly sold under its name.

IMPORTED OVERLAND AT
Per Pound, Cash, Rs. 2-8.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER & Co.s'

SUPERIOR FINO SHERRY

IS a pale, dry, and delicate WINE, perfectly pure, and of great character and agreeable flavour. The Wine has been under the notice and careful consideration of the Management for several years past, and they have, therefore, every confidence in placing it before the Public, feeling assured that it will be appreciated by all who value a genuine natural Wine.

Per Dozen, Cash, Rs. 30.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

PORTRAIT ALBUMS,

With solid gilt edged leaves, triple gilt mounts and clasps, bound in Russia or Morocco Leather, arranged to take Cartes-de-Visites, Vignettes, and Cabinet sized Photographs, with spare leaves for Views.

Leaves beautifully illuminated,
From Rs. 14-8 to Rs. 34.
Granite Leaves,
From Rs. 16 to Rs. 25.

LANDSCAPE ALBUMS,

Half bound in Cloth, or
Handsomely bound with Russia or Morocco Leather.

Oblong Shape. Sizes	Upright Shape. Sizes
10 in. by 7 in.	12 in. by 10 in.
12 in. by 9 in.	15 in. by 11 in.
15 in. by 11 in.	17 in. by 13 in.
18 in. by 15 in.	21 in. by 16 in.
21 in. by 15 in.	

From Rs. 25 to Rs. 45.

SCRAP BOOKS,

Half bound in Morocco, with tinted leaves.
From Rs. 4-8 to Rs. 15.

MARK TWAIN'S SCRAP ALBUM,

Each page gummed ready for use,
From Rs. 3 to Rs. 10.

NEWSPAPER CUTTING ALBUM,

Useful for jottings and scraps from the Daily Papers,
From Rs. 3-8 to Rs. 5-0.

ILLUSTRATED PAPER ALBUM

For cuttings from the Illustrated papers,
Size 17 in. by 11½ in.
Cash, Rs. 5-12: *Credit,* Rs. 6-8.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

OZO. OZO. OZO.

A MOST Agreeable and Elegant Beverage prepared on the truest Scientific principles, and containing the essential elements of Animal organization.

It is a drink eminently suitable for India, and is a Dissipator of Mental and Nervous Affections and a Renewer of Physical Power.

Being a very pleasant and grateful Beverage, it forms a delicious draught at any time of the day, and its Restoring and Refreshing action is at once apparent; the Worn Civilian, the Tired Soldier, the Fatigued Sportsman, and the Harassed Man of Business will alike derive advantage from its use on account of its Nourishing Properties and Nervine Tonic character.

Cash Price per Doz., Rs. 3.

INVENTORS AND SOLE PROPRIETORS,
TREACHER and COMPANY, Ld.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
AERATED BEVERAGES,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

BENEFIT OF
MR. AND MRS. G. CROFTON.
TUESDAY, APRIL 12,
WILL BE PRODUCED THE SPARKLING COMEDY,
PINK DOMINOS.
FIRST AND ONLY APPEARANCE IN BOMBAY
OF
MISS FLORENCE
BRUNELL,
OF THE STRAND AND OLYMPIC THEATRES, LONDON.

Miss Edith Wilson has kindly given her services for this night.

Tickets may be had at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

NOW READY.

THE MAIWAND COURT-MARTIAL.

FULL REPORT
OF THE
PROCEEDINGS
In Re
Major A. PURCELL CURRIE,
WITH PLAN
OF THE
BATTLEFIELD OF MAIWAND.
Price Re. 1.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
RAMPART ROW.

THE BANK of BENGAL will be CLOSED on FRIDAY, SATURDAY, and MONDAY, the 15th, 16th, and 18th inst. on account of the EASTER HOLIDAYS.

For the Bank of Bengal,
E. M. SLATER, Acting Agent.
Bombay, 9th April, 1881.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

THE ASIATIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S S. S. SHAHZADA wil sail as above on WEDNESDAY, the 13th instant, about noon.

For freight and passage money apply to
SIGG-SULZER & Co., Agents, A. S. N. Co.
Bombay, 11th April, 1881.

TO BE LET, from 15th April, the desirable BUNGALOW "ROSE COTTAGE," in Middle Colaba, now in the occupation of N. Randle, Esq. Rent only Rs. 140, including taxes; water laid on, and entirely facing the west. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

TWO large SHOPS in Church Gate Street, next door to Hongkong and Shanghai Bank. Rent, Rs. 75 each. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, furnished for May, "THE COTTAGE," on Parla Hill, near Bandora, the residence of Frank Chalk, Esq. Rent, Rs. 200. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street, Fort. House Agent.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Established 1834.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£500,000
LOCAL BOARD:
E. TYRRELL LEITH, Esq. | J. HUTTON Esq.
J. GORDON, Esq. | A. HAY, Esq.

ANNUAL DISTRIBUTION of PROFITS to Participating Policy-holders applied either to reduction of yearly premium or as an addition to the amount assured.

Present reduction on original premium FIFTY PER CENT., or TEN SHILLINGS IN THE POUND.

Claims settled upon production of usual Certificates without reference to London Office.

REDUCED SCALE OF RATES ON INDIAN POLICIES.

Age next Birthday.	CIVILIANS. ANNUAL PREMIUM For Rs. 1,000. With Profits.	Without Profits.	Age next Birthday.	MILITARY & NAVAL SERVICES. ANNUAL PREMIUM For Rs. 1,000. With Profits.	Without Profits.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
25	35	30	25	40	35
30	38	32	30	43	37
35	43	36	35	48	41
40	47	41	40	52	46
45	53	45	45	58	50
50	69	51	50	64	56

For further particulars, Prospectus, and Proposal Forms, apply to the Agents,

KING, KING & Co.,
Bombay.

CARLSBADER SPRUDELSALZ.

THE NATURAL SALT.

Obtained by Evaporation and Crystallization of the
THERMAL SPRUDEL WATERS OF CARLSBAD.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per 4 ounce bottle	Rs. 2 8	Rs. 2 12

NATURAL MINERAL WATERS.

		Cash.	Credit.
CARLSBAD	quarts per dozen	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 13 8
FRIEDRICHSHALLER	pints „	„ 6 8	„ 7 8
DITTO	quarts „	„ 10 8	„ 12 0
HUNYADI JANOS	„	„ 13 8	„ 15 0
PULLNA	pints „	„ 9 0	„ 10 0
VICHY	„ „	„ 8 0	„ 9 0

TREACHER & CO. (Ld.)
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER'S QUININE WINE

IS a light and elegant TONIC; a promoter of appetite before, and easy digestion after, a meal; a most agreeable medium for the administration of CODLIVER OIL (assisting its assimilation); or, with Soda Water, a luxuriously refreshing and invigorating draught; and contains two grains of Howard's Quinine in each wineglassfull.

Pint bottles each Cash Re. 1-8
Quart...... „ „ „ 2-8

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER'S GINGER ALE,

A SACCHARINE AERATED WATER OF SPARKLING BRILLIANCE,

IS highly aromatic, pleasingly pungent to the palate, and delightfully refreshing as a beverage for tropical climates.

The various ingradients composing this popular drink are proportioned to a nicety, and the utmost care and cleanliness (as with all our Aerated Waters) are exercised in its production.

PURE WATER, PURE INGREDIENTS, SKILLED LABOUR,

And well constructed and suitable apparatus driven by powerful steam machineryare at our command, combined with the Factory being under the supervision of a talented Chemist, through whose experience and knowledge we hope to maintain the high reputation so long enjoyed by the Company for their other Aerated Waters.

Cash Rs. 1-8 per dozen (bottles extra).

TREACHER and COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA,

TREACHER & COMPANY'S SUPERIOR WINES FROM DIFFERENT COUNTRIES.

CASH Per doz. Quarts. Rs.	a.				CASH. Per doz. Quartz. Rs.	a.
17	0	Fine Old	MARSALA	Sicily	17	0
		The finest quality produced, softened by age, and mellow to the palate.				
32	0	Fine Old	MADEIRA	direct from the Island	32	0
		Rich and full of body, the flavour and aroma being fully developed by the East Indian rip.				
33	0	Superior Old	PORT	Portugal	33	0
		This our well-known Invalid Wine is largely recommended by the Medical Profession, and is of a quality rarely met with in this country.				
28	0	Fine Old	PORT	Portugal	28	0
		A wholesome nutritious Wine, thoroughly matured before bottling.				
19	0	Fine	PORT	Portugal	19	0
		A rich fruity Wine of good flavour and character.				
		N. B.—Pints of the two first named Ports at an advance of Rs. 3 per case 2 dozen.				
22	8	Fine Old	CARLOWITZ	Hungarian	22	8
		This Wine has a decided taste and flavour of the grape, and is highly recommended by the Medical Profession for its medicinal properties.				
18	0	Fine	CARLOWITZ	Hungarian	18	0
		Softness and mellowness are marked features of this Wine.				
		N.B.—Pints of Carlowitz at a small advance.				
18	0	Red	SHIRAZ	Australian	18	0
		An excellent Wine.				
16	0	White	HOCHHEIMER	Australian	16	0
		A fair Wine of good quality.				

TREACHER AND COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.

THE LARGEST STOCK IN INDIA TO SELECT FROM.

BUTTER DISHES.
Rs. 16, 20, 25, 28, 30 and 45.
MARMALADE POTS.
Rs. 20, 21, 30 and 61.
TEA KETTLES.
Rs. 57, 67, 71, 73, 90, 112, 117 & 173.
CLARET JUGS.
Rs. 23, 27, 30, 41, 48, 42, 75, 90 & 110.
MUGS AND TANKARDS.
Quart, Pint and Half-pint.
Rs. 15 to 30.

SARDINE BOXES.
Rs. 24, 26, 30, and 37.
PICKLE FRAMES.
Rs. 45, 47, 53, 67 and 70.
TOAST RACKS.
Rs. 7 to 31.
EGG FRAMES & BOILERS.
Rs. 25, 45, 60 and 100
INK-STANDS.
Rs. 19, 25, 56, 70, 77 and 85.

BISCUIT BOXES.
Rs. 17, 18, 20, 22, 30, 40, 48, 50, 80, 100 and 03.
CRUET FRAMES.
Rs. 19 to 112.
BREAKFAST FRAMES.
Rs. 45, 51, 57, 62, 75 and 80.
SUGAR POTS.
Rs. 12, 18, and 20.
SODAWATER BOTTLE FRAMES,
for 1 or 4 bottles.
Rs. 9 and 32.

ICE TONGS, NUT-CRACKERS, ICE HAMMERS, SARDINE TONGS, PICKLE FORKS, LEMON KNIVES, TART SCOOPS.

DAULTON WARE
OR
LAMBETH FAIENCE.

Breakfast Frames, Biscuit Boxes and other useful articles for the Table.

HAMILTON & COMPANY,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,
Next door to National Bank;
CALCUTTA AND SIMLA.
March 25, 1881.

C. MARCKS AND COMPANY, UNRIVALLED WATCHES.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS and Co. are glad to inform their numerous constituents and the Public that, owing to the continually increasing sale of their watches, they are enabled to reduce their prices, by which means, together with the improvements lately added, they trust to secure a still greater sale for their goods.

GERMAN SILVER KEYLESS WATCHES, CRYSTAL FRONTS.

The Railway Watch, medium size	Rs. 26
Do. „ large size	„ 25 and 30
Do. „ do. very superior	„ 40 and 50
The Celebrated Campaign Watch, the best time-piece for officers	„ 30 and 35
formerly sold at	„ 40

ALL GUARANTEED FOR TWO YEARS.

SILVER WATCHES.

Gentlemen's open-faced cylinder	Rs. 20, 25, 30 & 40
Hunting lever	„ 25, 30, 35, 40 & 50
Crystal-face keyless lever with movements like the "Campaign Watch"	Rs. 35 „ 48
Hunting and half-hunting keyless lever	„ 45, 50 60. 75 & 90
Ladies' hunting and half-hunting, in great variety	„ 25 to 55
Plain half-hunting case, with gold winding button, the very finest finish	„ 75

GOLD WATCHES.

Gentlemen's open-faced, of every size	Rs. 50 to Rs. 150
Hunting, half-hunting, or crystal-faced keyless lever, plain, engineturned or chased	„ 200 to 275
do. do. do. chronometer, in stout cases, with all the latest improvements, maximum variation, guaranteed not to exceed a minute per month	„ 250 to 340
Ladies' open-faced, of every size	„ 50 to 80
Hunting, small and medium sized, neatly finished	„ 65
Do. do. lever escapement	„ 70
Open-faced hunting, or half hunting, keyless, best finish	„ 120 to 175
Do. with compensation balance and extra stout case	„ 200 to 240

C. MARCKS & CO.

2, Rampart Row, Bombay. 1, East Street, Poona.

FAVRE LEUBA & Co., WATCH-MAKERS, JEWELLERS, BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

MESSRS. FAVRE LEUBA beg to inform the public that they have just received a large stock of their so well-known

RAILWAY WATCHES.

In German Silver case with key	at Rs. 40.
In German Silver case with key	„ 60 extra large & strong.
In German Silver case keyless	„ 60.
In fine Silver case with key	„ 60.
In fine Silver case keyless	„ 70.

These watches have an established reputation over all India, and can be confidently recommended to any one wanting a good and strong time-keeper.

CAMPAIGN KEYLESS WATCHES.

In open Crystal-faced German Silver case	Rs. 25.
In Hunting cases	„ 30.
In semi-Hunting	„ 35.

It is impossible to buy a better watch for the price. Excellent time-keepers, durable, perfectly dust, tight, they are the very watch for India, and a great boon to all those who use a watch, not as a luxury but as a necessity in life.

In order to protect these watches from inferior articles sold in the markets under similar names, we engrave or stamp our name on all of them.

2 years guarantee. Sent post free to any station in India.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TOWN HALL.

MONDAY, APRIL 11, 1881.
FOR ONE NIGHT ONLY.
Under the Distinguished Patronage of
H. E. THE RIGHT HON.
SIR JAMES FERGUSSON, Bart., K.C.M.G., C.I.E.,
GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

ASTOUNDING WONDERS.

PROFESSOR L. RUCHWALDY,
THE GREAT WIZARD OF THE NORTH,
Late of the Gaiety Theatre, Paris, and the Royal Alhambra, London,
IN HIS
MYSTICAL AND INCOMPREHENSIBLE WONDERS!
ASSISTED BY
MISS ORLANDE,
THE CELEBRATED PARISIENNE CLAIRVOYANT,
WILL GIVE ONE ONLY OF THEIR
UNRIVALLED LEGERDEMAIN ENTERTAINMENTS!

Acknowledged to be the greatest in the Black-Art that has visited India for some years.

MISS ORLANDE
IN HER SEANCE, ENTITLED,
CLAIRVOYANCE, SECOND SIGHT;
OR WONDERFUL MIND-READING.

TO CONCLUDE WITH
CARNIVAL DE VENISE, VIOLIN SOLO
AND GUITAR ACCOMPANIMENT, BY
PROFESSOR RUCHWALDY AND MISS ORLANDE.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

1st Class	Rs. 3
2nd do	2
3rd do	1

Tickets may be had at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s and at the door on the night of the performance.

Doors open at 8. Performance commences at 9 p.m.

Vivat Imperatrix.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, Limited.

RS. 200 PER SHARE. RS. 50 PAID UP.
(No further call ever anticipated.)

THE Directors are now issuing 2,000 Shares of above Company. Last Report and Forms of Application can be obtained from

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary.
9, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, April, 1881.

KEMP'S CAUCASIAN INSECT POWDER.

THOROUGH EXTINCTION OF INSECT LIFE.

Tins Re. 1, Re. 1-12, and Rs. 3-8.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE

Is a prompt and powerful Tonic; adapted to patients of all ages, and incapable of deranging the most delicate functions. In Nervous and Muscular Lassitude and in want of appetite it is invaluable.

Per bottle Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

SEASONABLE.

KEMP'S SUMMER EFFERVESCENT AND PURIFYING SALINE.

SOVEREIGN in Headache, Biliousness, Sea-sickness, Boils, Gastric Disorders, and Impurities of the Blood. To regard any imported nostrum as superior to it is an utter delusion. An enormous consumption, extending daily, and an experience exceeding twenty-five years, prove its medicinal excellence. Good condition always guaranteed.

Per bottle, Re. 1-4. Per dozen, Rs. 12.

A DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.

D. S KEMP and Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

THE EDINA BLEND OF FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES.

THE undersigned have been entrusted with the Agency for this FINE OLD SPIRIT by its proprietors, Messrs. J. & W. HARDIE, Edinburgh. It is beyond question one of the finest and richest blends of Scotch Whiskey ever allowed to pass into commerce, possessing in perfection the mellowness and fragrance of a Whiskey well stricken in years, and at the same time carefully preserved in the wood. The present consignment is a small one, but will be followed regularly by others as the demand may require.

Per dozen, Rs. 24.

SOLE AGENTS,
D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

THE WESTERN DISTRICT CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, Limited.

CAPITAL £10,000, in 10,000 Shares of £1 each.
LIABILITY LIMITED TO NUMBER OF SHARES ALLOTTED.

Committee of Direction:
ALEXANDER ROGERS, Esquire (late Member of Council, Bombay), 38, Clanricarde Gardens, W.
C. J. TOWNLEY, Esquire, 4, Holland Park Terrace, W.
MAJOR R. G. BIRCH, 28, Clarges Street, W.
W. O. G. YOUNGHUSBAND, Esquire, 5, College Villas, Belsize Park, N.W.
M. WATSON, Esquire, 56, Elgin Crescent, Notting Hill, W.
CAPTAIN A. V. L. COOMBS (Dorset Militia), Dorchester.

Offices of the Company.
PORCHESTER HOUSE, 63, 65, and 67, BISHOP'S ROAD BAYSWATER, London, W.

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS in INDIA for the Society, and will send Prospectuses, Price lists, and all information to anyone desiring the same.

Wm. WATSON & Co.
Bombay, 28, Apollo Street and 9, Ezra Street, Calcutta.

J. NEUBERG,

5, Meadow Street.

MACHINE CUT TOBACCOS.

NEUBERG'S CELEBRATED
"GOLDEN BLOCK MIXTURE."
MANUFACTURED DAILY.
Per 1 lb. Tin—Rs. 3-4 | Per ½ lb. Tin—Re. 1-12.

NEUBERG'S
VIRGINIA HONEY DEW,
AN OLD SMOKER'S CHOICE.
Rs. 2 per ½ lb. Tin.

NEUBERG'S
GOLDEN SHAG.

Highly recommended, combining within itself the delicate aroma of the purest Golden Leaf, and the pleasant fulness of the choicest Virginia.

Rs. 2 per ½ lb. Tin.

NEUBERG'S
"GOLDEN LEAF" BIRD'S EYE,
FRESH AND FRAGRANT.
Re. 1 per ¼ lb. Tin.

WILL'S
BEST BRISTOL BIRD'S EYE.
Re. 1 per ¼ lb. Tin.

FINEST
TURKISH TOBACCOS,
Deliciously fresh.
Rs. 6 and Rs. 10 per lb.

CIGARETTES.
Mild, Medium, and Full Flavored.
MANUFACTURED DAILY.
Deliciously fresh.
14 Brands to select from.
Illustrated Price-list forwarded on application.

J. NEUBERG,
5 MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

HANSOM CABS.

FARES BY TIME.

For half-a-day	(10 A. M. to 3 P. M.)	Rs. 4 0
For the day	(10 A. M. „ 6 P. M.)	„ 5 0
For the whole day	(6 A. M. „ 6 P. M.)	„ 7 8
For the Evening	(7 P. M. „ Midnight)	„ 3 0
For the Night	(7 P. M. „ 2 A. M.)	„ 5 0
For the day & Night	(10 A. M. „ Midnight)	„ 7 8

Special arrangements can also be made for hiring the Cabs by the month or any portion of a month.

Any further particulars can be obtained by applying in writing to the PROPRIETOR, Bombay Hansoms, Old High Court Stables, Apollo Street Fort.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

COMING! COMING!!

FOR
THE EASTER HOLIDAYS,
THE CELEBRATED VICTORIA LOFTOS
TROUPE
OF
OPERATIC, VAUDEVILLE, AND DRAMATIC ARTISTS.

Fourteen Ladies and Gentlemen of acknowledged ability.

This Company, after closing a very successful season in CALCUTTA will have the honor of appearing here FOR A SHORT SEASON ONLY Before proceeding to the Cape of Good Hope.

THE LOFTOS TROUPE have appeared under VICE-ROYAL and Distinguished NAVAL, MILITARY, CLERICAL, and CIVIL OFFICIAL PATRONAGE in all the Principal Cities of AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, TASMANIA, AMERICA, WEST INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN, MALAY ISLANDS, and SOUTH PACIFIC COLONIES.

The Repertoire of the Company is so extensive as to enable them to give rapid complete changes of SELECT MUSICAL PROGRAMMES.

FARCE, COMEDY, OPERA BOUFFE, VAUDEVILLE SKETCHES, and ARTISTIC SPECIALITIES.

Well executed instrumental music by our own Orchestra.

For opening date, prices of Admission, and detailed particulars, see Programmes and future Advertisements.

DAVIS & FROST, Directors & Proprietors.
J. W. JAMESON, General Agent.

A CARD.

THE undersigned begs to thank the Ladies and Gentlemen who so kindly gave their services on the occasion of his Benefit at the Gaiety Theatre on SATURDAY, 9th instant.

GEO. NORVILLE.

WANTED.

25 STEADY and EXPERIENCED ENGINE-DRIVERS for the PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY. Apply personally or by letter enclosing copies of testimonials to

LOCO. SUPERINTENDENT,
P. N. S. RAILWAY, RAWULPINDI.

NOTICE.

WANTED, TWO SURVEYORS for temporary employment at Tulsi.

Personal applications (with testimonials) should be made to the Undersigned, between the hours of 1 and 4 p.m., on MONDAY, the 11th instant.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner.
RIENZIE WALTON, M. Inst., C. E.,
Executive Engineer, Municipality,
Municipal Office, Bombay.
(On special duty.)
9th, April, 1881.

STAFF CORPS PENSION FUND.

OFFICERS interested in the above are informed that the amounts subscribed and remitted to Bombay on this account have been transferred to the Central Fund at Messrs. Grindlay & Co.'s, London. Those who have not yet subscribed are earnestly requested to do so without delay, as Funds are urgently required to bring the objects of the promoters before the proper authorities without further loss of time.

W. WATSON & Co.,
Agents for the Bombay Committee.
28, Apollo Street, Bombay.

ANGLO-INDIAN AND GENERAL AGENCY,

(Established 1867)
28, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,
9, EZRA STREET, CALCUTTA,
AND
27, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON, E.C.,
With Agents in all the principal towns in the world.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

PASSAGES booked (free of charge) and in many instances at reduced fares by the Steamers of the following named Companies:—

Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company.
British India Steam Navigation Company.
Hall Line.
Anchor Line.
Rubattino Company.—Italian Royal Mail Steamers.
Austro-Hungarian Lloyds' Steam Navigation Company.
Clan Line.

And by other well-known Lines whose Steamers during the fair season give passage on very reasonable terms. Baggage, Kit, &c., warehoused or shipped. Packages, Cases, Parcels, &c., of any size or shape forwarded at lowest rates of freight. Sovereigns supplied and Remittances effected at favourable rates of Exchange. Passengers met on boardship in India and England, and every information and assistance afforded them. Telegrams receive immediate attention.

Wm. WATSON & Co.
General Agents.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

HAMILTON S.—My wife and I have resided five months at Hamilton's Hotel, where we have been very comfortable, and quite satisfied with the accommodation provided. Hamilton's is the cleanest Hotel we have seen in India. S. W. CHART, 28th March, 1881.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s CLARETS, 1st Growths to light. All prices. See List.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s BURGUNDIES. All prices. See List.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s SHERRY, from choice Amontillado to ordinary, in every variety of style. See List.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s INVALID PORT, highly recommended. Cash, 1 doz. qts. Rs. 26-4, 2 doz. pts. Rs. 28-4; Credit, 1 doz. qts. Rs. 27-8) 2 doz. pts. Rs. 29-8.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s OLD CRUSTED PORT (Choice, some years in bottle) for after-dinner. Cash, 1 doz. qts. Rs. 36-4; Credit, 1 doz. qts. Rs. 38.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s DESSERT PORT. Black seal, fruity and mature. Cash, 1 doz. qts. Rs. 22, 2 doz. pts. Rs. 23; Credit, 1 doz. qts. Rs. 22, 2 doz. pts. Rs. 24.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s WHISKY, Irish and Scotch. Crown Brand. Cash, 1 doz. qts. Rs. 18; Credit, 1 doz. qts. Rs. 18-8.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s WHISKY, Irish and Scotch. Fine, old and pure. Cash, 1 doz. qts. Rs. 23-4; Credit, 1 doz. qts. Rs. 24.

CUTLER, PALMER'S LIST has full details of all their specialities.

IN answer to numerous enquiries, J. J. L. DAVIS, Surgeon Dentist, is now in Bombay, and may be consulted at Taylor's Hotel. Fees strictly moderate.

FINE Old Campbeltown WHISKEY for sale at Rs. 24 per doz. D. MACFADYEN and Co., 33, Elphinstone Circle.

GERMAN LODGE, 2, Bell Lane, Western Breeze, best situation in Bombay. Lodging at moderate rate; excellent table.

WANTED an ENGINEER to take charge of an Ammonia Ice Machine in Surat. Apply to "H.J.M.," care of this paper.

FOR SALE, an American ORGAN by Mason and Hamlin, almost new. 9 Stops and Automatic Swell. Apply to J. NEUBERG.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—A Victoria or small Landau, with a pair of Ponies or Galloways. Apply to "TURN-OUT," Bombay Club.

ART POTTERY.—SUITED for PRESENTS. Address to the CLERK, Pottery Works, Sir J. J. School of Art, Esplanade, Bombay.

FOR SALE, on moderate price, a square PIANO by Broadwood, the property of a Gentleman. Seen at Messrs. Mehrjee Johnston & Co., of Medow Street.

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS NO MORE.—Use Drake's "PLATELAYER'S COMPANION" extant. To be had of THACKER and Co. and COOPER and Co., Bombay.

WE the undersigned have much pleasure in certifying that R. S. PINTO, Proprietor of the Oldest Bakery, gave great satisfaction in supplying Refreshment, &c., at the First Volunteer Fete of the season, 1881. NORVILLE & CROFTON.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Rs. 5, interleaved, Rs. 6-8.—Apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

CHOPS, STEAKS, Ham Sandwiches, Curry and Rice, Bread and Cheese, Tea and Coffee, Ices Wines and Spirits.—PEARSE'S, Rampart Row.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, APRIL 9.

REUTER'S telegram received from Paris this afternoon practically adds nothing to what we already know regarding the Bi-metallic Conference. If, as the French Minister of Finance hopes, England does participate in the Conference, it will only be on the non-committal basis already laid down, which could scarcely tend towards anything but leaving matters as they are. Moreover, that France will support a bi-metallic standard goes without saying; what we are really concerned to learn is how far she is prepared to go without the support of England and Germany, which it is very evident she can no longer count upon.

Withdrawals of £100,000 from the Bank of England took place yesterday, but Money in the open market keeps unaltered. Consols yesterday were ⅛ lower at 100⅝, French Rentes unchanged at 120½, 3½ per cent. Indian Loan 102¾. Enfaced Rupee Paper, however, is better, Fours being ⅛ higher at 84½; Fours-and-a-half ⅜ up at 91½. Bar Silver Reuter still quotes at 52d., but private messages are said to give it slightly higher.

In General Produce, coffee is partially 1s. per cwt. lower. Wheat in Liverpool 1d. per cental easier.

Piece-goods in Machester continue steady at previous prices according to Reuter, but we hear of actual business having been put through at lower rates. The shipments of Goods and Twist for India during the month of March show a continuance of heavy supplies both for Bombay and Calcutta, the figures, in fact, being almost the same for both ports as for the month of February, with the exception of Printed Goods, which show a slight falling off.

Cotton in Liverpool yesterday was firm, the day's sales being 10,000 bales, Americans 1-16d. higher, but to-day's market comes quiet with Americans back again to the same price, and no change in Surats. In New York yesterday ready Mid.-Uplands were unchanged at 10 13-16 cents, but July shipment was 17 points lower at 10·82 cents. To-day, however, the quotation has recovered to 10·90 cents per lb.

We subjoin our usual weekly comparison of the statistical position with the same date on the two previous years. During the week the Liverpool stock has been reduced by 46,000 bales and the visible supply by 40,000 bales, but the latter still shows an excess of upwards of half-a-million bales over last year. The American figures still keep up on a surprisingly liberal scale, pointing to a total crop of not less than 6,400,000 bales. This, with the probability of 7 millions next year, ought to be sufficient to make 6d. per lb. for Mid.-Uplands a very high price, whilst Surats, except of the very highest qualities, will probably be driven quite out of consumption.

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons:—

	1881.	1880.	1879.
Week's Receipts	85,000	38,000	46,000
" Exports to U. K.	61,000	46,000	53,000
" " to Continent	76,000	20,000	31,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	5,141,400	4,523,600	4,204,500
" Exports to U. K. "	2,182,600	1,925,000	1,716,700
" " to Continent "	1,342,300	1,016,900	1,313,000
" Stock in the Ports	736,000	734,000	459,000
Saturday's Receipts	10,000	5,000	7,000

The total visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 8th instant compares with the two previous years as follows:—

	1881.	1880.	1879.
Total supply of all kinds	3,120,000	2,612,880	2,336,960
" " " Surats	413,000	346,820	259,940

For the U. K. only the figures are:—

Stock in Liverpool	821,000	654,970	587,500
" London	43,000	46,640	57,300
American Afloat	300,000	222,000	217,000
E. Indian "	94,000	103,000	47,000
	1,258,000	1,026,610	908,800
Price of Mid-Uplands	6⅛d.	7⅛d.	6⅜d.
" Fair Dhollera	4 7-16d.	5 13-16d.	4 13-16d.
Difference	1 11-16d.	1 7-16d.	1 5-16d.

EXCHANGE this morning opened quiet at about yesterday's closing rates, but a firmer feeling set in during the morning, and an advance of 1-16d. was established, the market closing firm at the following quotations:—

Bank Bills on demand		1s. 7 ⅞d.	per rupee.
Do. telegraphic		1s. 7 27-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight		1s. 8 d.	"
Credits, 3 " "		1s. 8 5-32d to 3-16	"
Documents, 3 " "		1s. 8 7-32d.	"
Francs, 3 " "		2s. 11d.	"

On Calcutta demand drafts are still quoted at 1-16 per cent. premium; 60 days' sight nominal.

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been decidedly firmer to-day, and there has been a fair inquiry on the part of buyers at Rs. 102 3-16 for Fours and Rs. 110 for Fours-and-a-half.

SHARES are quiet with little doing. In Banks there is no change. Colaba Land shares are Rs. 10 higher at Rs. 880. Fort Press are Rs. 25 and Mofussil Co. Rs. 7½ per share lower. In Spinning and Weaving Mill companies there is a decline of Rs. 5 in Manockjee Petit, Oriental, and Sholapur, whilst Nationals are Rs. 5 and Southern India Rs. 10 per share higher. Bombay Burmah Trading Company's shares are Rs. 25, Treacher and Company, Limited, Rs. 5 higher.

COTTON.—We have had another extremely dull day. Some natives are buyers of Dholleras on speculation, but export firms are quite out of the market, prices being, as a general rule, Rs. 8 per candy over nominal quotations at home. This state of things cannot continue much longer, and when supplies of Dhollera increase, as they must do in the course of another week or two, we may count upon a material fall, as not only are we above European markets, but rupee prices also run the chance of being affected by exchange and freights. We quote:—

Good Omra, April delivery	Rs.	195	per candy.
F. G. F. " "	"	182	"
G. F. " "	"	172	"
Good Broach "	"	219	"
Good Dhollera "	"	200	"
F. G. F. do. "	"	190	"
G. F. "	"	180	"

SEEDS are unchanged. WHEAT is very firm, and for best Soft White the price has been pushed up to Rs. 32 for ready and Rs. 31 to Rs. 31-4 per candy for May delivery.

FREIGHTS continue very firm. For Liverpool the Winton has been fixed at 35s. without concessions, and for London the rate is now 36s. 3d. and for Havre 38s. 9d. For Genoa we quote 42s. 6d. and Trieste and Venice 45s., payable here. May loading steamers are in active demand, but there are none offering.

PIECE-GOODS are very quiet with very little doing. The continued large shipments from home must prevent any improvement in prices, and the only marvel is how the country has absorbed the large supplies already received without depressing prices more than has been the case.

COALS are quiet and unchanged.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

——	Shares.	Am't.	Paid up.	Last Divi dend	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	5p. ct.	750
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	8 do.	775
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	8 do.	640
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	100,000	10	all	3 do.	135
Chart'd Bank I. & C.	40,000	20	all	6 do.	275
Chart'd Mercantile	30,000	25	all	6 do.	280
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank	40,000	28½	all	10½ do.	550
National Bank of India	37,320	25	12½	5 do.	111
Oriental Bank	60,000	25	all	5 do.	300

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	600	1,000	500	90	1,450
Albert Mill	400	2,000	all	..	850
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	30,000	100	1,000	5	115
Alfred Manufacturing Company	2,000	500	1,700	22½ p.s.	575
Alliance Spinning	600	2,500	100	100 p.s.	2,500
Bhownuggur Mills	300	2,000	2,000	100	725
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	50	1,010
Central India S. & W. Company	2,500	500	500	10 p. s.	810
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	50	870
D. Spinning	3,000	2,000	all	nil	805
Empress S. & W. Co.	736	500	all	25 p. s.	605
Ditto (New issue)	400	500	150	..	280
Golam Baba S. Co.	1,000	500	400	20	540
Hindustan	1,200	1,000	1,000	50 p. s.	1,090
Hydrabad Spinning Company	700	1,000	1,000	..	900
Jaffer Ali Spinning Company	600	500	500	50	675
Jewraz Bhalloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	60 p. s.	1,085
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	950
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	45 p. s.	950
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	100 p.s.	1,675xd.
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	50	1,510
Mazagon Spinning Co.	2,000	500	500	35	230
Morarjee Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	60	1,175
National Spinning	500	1,000	1,000	60	1,100
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	50 p. s.	1,105
Oriental	4,000	625	625	25	817½
Prince of Wales Spinning Company	1,500	500	500	..	355
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	1,000	65	1,070
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50 p. s.	1,060
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	50	965
Southern India	500	500	Rs. 30	..	605
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	50	925
Western India S. & M. Company	1,200	1,000	200	15	825

LAND COMPANIES.

ere Land	7,500	150	150	100	*25
Mazagon Land, &c.	1,750	2,000	2,000	..	352xd.
New Colaba Co.	4,000	3,000	2,925	30	880
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,400	1,400	10	205

* For distribution

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Saw Mills	100	1,000	1,000	100	660
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	8 p.c	155 138
Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	225	2,325
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	15p.ct.	10
Kurrachee Ice Co., Ld.	1,400	100	100	..	122½
Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Co.	500	500	300	60	325
Mechanics' Building Co.	4,000	50	50	3 p.ct.	18
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	..	50
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	10p.ct.	20
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	250	1,000	1,000	100p.s.	1,000
Ripon Gold Mining Co. Ld.	30,000A	10	1	..	1
Do.	1,000B	100	100	..	800
Treacher & Company.	2,000	500	all	7½	152
Thacker & Company.	1,000	100	100	12	
Wynaad Gold Mining Co. Ld.	2,300	25	15	••	15

PRESS COMPANIES

Akbar Cotton	150	5,000	2,850	50	1,075.
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18p.ct.	425
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	132p.s.	1,080
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	2,400	2,200	375	2,325
Bellary	625	1,000	1,000	20 p.s.	530
Berar Cotton Ginning and Press Co	600	500	all	40	445
Broach Cotton Ginning and Press Co.	1,400	250	all	10	58
Colaba Press Co	500	1,880	1,880	50	912½
Dhollera Press and Ginning Co.	500	300	all	100	200
East India Press Co	700	1,000	1,000	1000	1,075
Fort Press Co	150	8,500	8,500	300 p.s.	2,750
French Press Co	300	500	all	45 p.s.	455
Sind Press Co	400	2,000	750	50	465
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	15 p. s.	337½
New Indian Press	1,000	350	350	14	142½
Prince of W. Press	120	......	1,500	75	1,460
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co	100	1,000	750	100	1,200
Sassoon Press Co	300	500	500	25	185
Volkart's Press Co	450	1,000	all	50	530

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Benal for 5th April as compared with that for the 29th March, 1881:—

LIABILITIES.	29th March. Rs.	A.	P.	5th April. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	25,12,161	4	4	25,12,161	4	4
Treasury Balance	1,91,85,197	3	7	2,15,47,641	12	9
Other Deposits	3,09,73,577	4	1	2,75,33,523	3	9
Bank Post Bills, &c.	16,24,304	5	0	17,83,393	8	9
Sundries	9,62,790	12	7	10,43,373	3	7
Rs.	7,52,58,030	13	10	7,44,20,093	1	2
ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	1,31,14,937	1	0	1,28,52,605	13	0
Loans on Govt. Securities.	52,06,442	3	9	53,42,692	15	7
Credits on do.	31,91,941	13	0	47,94,948	9	2
Bills Discounted	2,43,80,328	7	1	2,35,94,762	4	6
Balances with other Banks	7,84,517	1	0	6,61,304	8	7
Bullion	9,62,743	0	4	9,01,168	7	11
Dead Stock	10,94,280	2	11	10,96,647	12	0
Stamps	7,698	1	0	7,556	11	0
Sundries	4,83,783	0	11	4,12,759	11	4
Cash at Head Office	1,17,63,752	12	4	4,96,61,446	13	1
Do. at Branches	1,42,67,607	2	6	2,47,55,646	4	1
Rs.	7,52,58,030	13	10	7,44,20,093	1	2

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE brig Keerata Roodrin, 155 tons, Nacoda, arrived in harbour on the 9th inst. from Cochin (22nd Mar.) with a general cargo.

THE A. S. N. Co.'s steamer Shahzada, 1,047 tons, Captain P. S. Budd, arrived in harbour, on the 9th inst. from Coast and Calcutta with a general cargo and eight deck passengers.

THE steamer Buldana, 2,187 tons, Captain C. N. Wood, arrived in harbour on the 9th instant from Durban (22nd March) with Mr. Phillips and one deck, as passengers.

THE following is the list of passengers per Hall Line steamer Rydal Hall sailed for Liverpool yesterday:—Captain Beauchamp, Major Dobbs, Mrs. Dobbs, four children, infant, ayah, and chokra, Mrs. Parry, Mrs. A. W. Forbes, Master Forbes, Mrs. Burton and child, Mrs. and Miss. Brunton, Mrs. Pile, four children, and Ayah, Major and Mrs. Paddy, two infants, and Ayah, Colonel and Mrs. Stewart, two infants, and Ayah, Mrs. Graham, four children, and Ayah, Mr. Apperley, Mr. Cavanagh, Mr. Davies, Mr. Burton, Mr. Turner, Mr. R. D. Sethna, Mr. D. R. Wadia, Mr. J. C. Hayward, S. Mackellar, Lieut.-Colonel and Mrs. Hewett and child, Major and Mrs. Noble, four children, and Ayah, Revd. and Mrs. Nicholls, two children, and Ayah, A Gentleman, Mr. Pryce Corbet.

ARRIVALS.

April	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
9	Keerata Roodrin	Nacoda	Cochin, March 22.
	Shahzada (s)	Budd	Calcutta, March 8.
	Buldana (s)	Wood	Durban, March 22.
9	Country of Silkirk	Puttman	Cardiff, Dec. 20.
	Fantaisie	Kilroy	Mauritius, March 3.
10	Barbary (s)	Barkill	Multa, March 21.
10	Speke Hall (s)	Brand	Liverpool March 12.
10	Flanstead (s)	Robertson	Aden, April 2.
10	Newnham (s)	Grant	Cardiff, March 3.

DEPARTURES.

April	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
9	H. Bolckow (s)	Raffi	P. Gulf.
	A. D. Cooper	Brown	Havre.
	Rydal Hall (s)	Lloyd	Liverpool.

The following vessels were entered for loading on Saturday last:—

Steamer Chanda, to Coast and Calcutta.
Steamer Cohamin, to Genoa.
Steamer Shahzada, to Coast and Calcutta.
Steamer Pax, to Havre.
Steamer Winton, to Liverpool.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

April.			
5	Chindwara (s)	Sanders	Bombay, March 27.
6	Statesman	Hughes	Liverpool, Feb. 27.
	Souverain	Bourdaze	Bourbon, Feb. 22.

DEPARTURES.

April 5.—Steamers Vega, Bellingham and Duke of Sutherland. A ship (numbers undistinguishable.)

April 6.—Steamer Reliance and a Steamer (numbers undistinguishable.) Ship British Yeoman.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

April.			
7	Verking (s)	......	London.
	D. of Sutherland (s)	......	Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

April.			
7	Byculla (s)	......	Rangoon.
	Chinsura (s)	......	Calcutta.

DAILY EXPORTS.—APRIL 9.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Winton (s)—1,200 cwts wheat, Gangee Nurput; 1,000 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co.
Martin Seatt—100 bales cotton, Dewjee Bnanjee; 63 bales cotton, Pelly and Co; 100 bales cotton, A. C. Dady and Co; 550 bales cotton, M. Dossabhoy.
Clan Stuart (s)—2,001 cwts linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co; 400 cwts wheat and 75 bales hemp, Toolseedass Enderjee; 150 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 126 bales wool, Hurjewan Vussonjee; 1,000 cwts wheat, Lalljee Poonsey and Co; 2,000 cwts wheat, Mackinlay, Simpson and Co; 100 bales cotton, A. Blascheck and Co; 250 bales cotton, Govindjee Madhowjee.
Roscrana—3,498 cwts linseed, Wallace and Co.
James Harkness—550 cwts myrabolams, Sewjee Ramjee.
Khersonese—412½ cwts myrabolams, Sewjee Ramjee.

FOR LONDON.

Wingate (s)—92 cwts chillies, Velljee Natha; 181½ cwts ginger, Sewjee Ramjee; 2 packages cardamoms, Tricomdass Lowjee; 2 cases olibanum and 25 cases mother-'o-pearl shells, Habutbhoy Lalljee; 100 cases tea, Allana Munjee; 190 cwts olibanum, Cassom Soomar; 10 cwts wheat, Fuzulally Ruzubally; 50 cases tea, M. H. Majoo; 35 bales hides, Khan Mahamed Nensey; 5 bales hides, Ludhabhoy Tarmahamed; 155 cwts chillies, Lalljee Jewraj.
Argosey (s)—100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 9 bundles E. teeth, Sulleeman Noor Mahamed; 148 cwts ginger, Mooljee Jaitha and Co.
Prior (s)—100 cwts wheat, Dewjee Jewat; 260 cwts bones, Peerbhoy Damjee.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Euxine (s)—21,000 cwts linseed, Sigg-Sulzier and Co.

FOR FRANCE.

Albula (s)—2,462½ cwts poppyseed, 5740½ cwts linseed, and 16,733 cwts rapeseed, Sigg-Sulzier and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Moray Shire—4,500 cwts linseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR BREMERHAVEN.

Buckinghamshire—100 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co.
Rufus E. Wood—150 bales cotton, J. C. Bushby and Co; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Kate (s)—700 cwts rapeseed, Remington and Co; 1,000½ cwts linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co.
W. J. Davis—800 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Bellini (s)—11,285 cwts wheat and 25,992 cwts gingellyseed Ralli Brothers.
Lord Jeffrey (s)—857 cwts wheat and 150 cwts poppyseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Shahzada (s)—126 bales cotton, Ramgopall Foolchund.
Chindwara (s)—100 bales cotton, C. Rustomjee Sethna.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Adria (s)—2 bales cotton waste, Hajee Abdoola Esmall and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Adria (s)—55 bales fishmaws and sharkfins, Dawoodbhoy Hasom; 125 cwts onions, Husson Lall; 5 cwts cambay stone, Ebrahim Noordin and Co; 102 bales cotton, Ramdyall Budridass; 20 bales cotton, Ramjeedass Luckmedass; 200 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co; 35 bales cotton, Khimchund Chunchuldass; 40 bales twist, Goolam Hoosein Jan Mahamed.

HIGH COURT.—APRIL 11.

(Before the Hon. Sir CHARLES SARGENT and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice MELVILL.)

In the matter of Act II of 1874 of the Legislative Council of India, and of the Estate and Effects of Coja Cazar de Gregario, deceased.

Smith and F.—In the matter of the petition of Adrienne Skinderoglon and others against Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India—R. V. Hearn. Part heard.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

Such of the following New Long Causes fixed for the 11th April which either party has informed the Prothonotary or the Deputy Registrar will be defended, will not be called on until any consent decree and undefended suits in the list are disposed of. Defended suits will stand over and be taken in their order.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

New Long Causes.

75-81—Chalk and W.—Lalljee Narronji vs Damoder Ootrurda and others.
80-81—In person (a pauper) Heeroobai vs. Pandurung *alias* Nathoo Crustnajee.
81-81—In person (a pauper) Bhugwandass Pragjee vs. Thucker Morarjee Hurdass. In person.

Long Causes.

271-78—Jefferson, B. and D.—Khimjee Jewa and others vs Cassibai—Hearn C. and L. Part heard.
68-80—Crawford and B—Santiago de Esperanca and others vs. L. D. Souza and others—Tohin and R.
313-80—J. Macfarlane, Jan Mahomed Khalakdina and another vs Meya Baloomeya bin Shaikbhoy.—Shakare and another—Moreshwur—L and T and R.
406-76—Balkrishna and B—Gungaram Peeraji vs Bhicajee—H. Bicknell.
500-80—M. H. Khan—Khengur Monsey vs. Ramjee Shamjee and another—Muljee and B.
348-78—Payne and G.—Hajee Mahomed Nubbee and others vs. Abdul Hoosun and another—Craigie L and O.
499-80—Shapurjee and T.—Chatoobhoy Khimjee and another vs. Cassibai—Hearn C and L.
559-80—In-person—Morarjee Hurdass vs. Dhondiram Oomerchand and another.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 8TH APRIL, 1881.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·799
Temperature of the Air	86·0
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·7
Dew Point	73·1
Relative humidity of Air	·666
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8)	2·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	91·0
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	79·1
General Direction of Wind*	NNW, N, NNW, NNE, NW, NNW, NW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	377.

* From midnight to midnight.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 8.

Giles, Lieut., 2-11th Foot, on duty, from Sitapur.
Chambers, Major S. C., on leave, from Allahabad.
Lugard, Lieut.-Col., S. C., from leave, from Tasmania.
Sandwith, 2nd Lieut., 2-17th Regt., on duty, from Nusseerabad.
Robinson, Lieut., 30th Regt., on leave, from Deolalee.
Fawcett, Surg., on leave, from Bangalore.

APRIL 9.

Ruthin, Capt. 2-22nd Regt., on leave, from Allahabad.
Preston, Lieut., 33rd Regt., on leave, from Lucknow.
Abadie, Major, 9th Lancers, on leave, from Umballa.
Neary, Lieut., 56th Regt., on duty, from Thaetmyo.
Capel, Major, Remount Dept., on leave, from Saharunpore.

DEPARTURES.—APRIL 8.

Paynder, Surg., on duty, to Allahabad.
Cox, Surg., on duty, to Allahabad.
Sywester, Surg., on duty, to Allahabad.
Chambers, Major, S. C., on leave, to Englannd.
Shakespeare, 2nd Lieut., 100th Regt., on duty, to Sialkot.

APRIL 9.

Cowans, 2nd Lieut., Rifle Brigade, to join, to Poona.
Lamb, Inspg. Vety. Surg., on duty, to Poona.
Bethell, Lieut., R.E., on leave, to Mount Aboo.
Southey, 2nd Lieut., 2-5th Regt., on duty, to Agra.
Grant, Lieut.-Col., 2-17th Regt., on leave, to Nusseerabad.
Dobson, Surg., on duty, to Allahabad.
Murray, Lieut., 51st Regt., to join, to Bareilly.

APRIL 10.

Paddy, Major, R.E., on leave, to England.
Lugard, Lieut.-Col., S. C., to join, to Vurdah.
Noble, Major, S. C., on leave, to Geneva.
Hewett, Lieut.-Col., S. C., on leave, to England.

SURGEON DENTIST,
DR. C. F. KHORY
(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, 1873).
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Opposite the Floral Fountain, next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

Messrs. C. MARCKS & COMPANY,
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BOMBAY and POONA,

HAVE the pleasure of announcing that Mr. A. MENIST, Oculist's Optician of Amsterdam and London, has appointed them AGENTS for the sale of his celebrated PEBBLE SPECTACLES and EYE-GLASSES, BINOCULARS, &c.

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Mr. MENIST'S NON-PRESSURE EYE-GLASSES have a spring so made that it may be twisted in any direction without breaking, and they maintain their position when worn without any pressure or leaving any mark when removed.

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Mr. MENIST has left instruments with Messrs. C. MARCKS and Co. which enable them to test each eye separately, for it frequently happens that they differ more or less in power.

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Pamphlets may be had on application.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

BIRTHS.

HALL—April 2nd, at Dinapore, the wife of Lieutenant Lewis M. Hall, 18th Regiment, Bengal Native Infantry, of a son.

LESLIE—April 1st, at Bareilly, the wife of Captain Sir C. H. Leslie, 37th N. I., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BOLTON—BRETT—April 2nd, at Calcutta, Charles Walter Bolton, Bengal Civil Service, to Alice Emma Wilford, daughter of the late R. R. W. Brett, 2nd Light Bombay Cavalry.

STEEL—RYAN—March 23rd, at Ootacamund, James Edward Ponsonby, only son of Major-General J. A. Steel, late of the Bengal Staff Corps, to Annie Jane, daughter of J. W. Ryan, Planter of S. E. Wynaad.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

PHILO-CARLYLE.—Declined with thanks.

The letters of "Hussars" and "Alpha" are held over for a day owing to the pressure upon our space.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, APRIL 11, 1881.

WE offered some considerations lately on the expediency of revising the present legislation with regard to imprisonment for petty debt, so as to get rid of certain anomalies which we contended were due to no intention on the part of the law, but solely to the capricious manner in which the milder spirit, which pervades the modern debtor and creditor law, has advanced in our various Indian Courts. But while contending that if men are to be imprisoned for debt, it should be done with some regard for system and order, we did not conceal our opinion that the time has come when the law of India in this matter should be assimilated to the law of England, and all clauses empowering judges to issue warrants for imprisonment on decrees for money wiped off the statute book. To this we propose to return to-day.

We are not afraid to begin by stating certain theoretical objections to the present state of the law, which appears to us to be of great force. An objection does not, as some suppose, fall to the ground the moment it is charged with being, or admitted to be, theoretical. To give it that name is merely to exercise a wise prudence, and admit that there may be facts outside the facts embraced within its prevision, which must also be taken note of before action is taken. It will be seen, we hope, in the sequel that the facts attending the administration of this part of our legal system only furnish new and more cogent arguments for the reform we call for, and we shall therefore follow the natural order and begin by setting forth certain considerations which ought to discredit *a priori* any system of imprisonment for debt, considered simply—as the Courts consider it—as debt. The indifference of public opinion to the subject, we may say at the outset, is due to two causes. The first and most efficient is that the hardship falls almost exclusively on a section of the community which contributes very little to the growth of public opinion. A reference to the records will show that the debtors, who are imprisoned because they cannot keep their engagements, are debtors whose total engagements do not average Rs. 50. The other reason for indifference is, we believe, an honest conviction on the part of those whose attention has been disinterestedly turned to the matter, that no great practical injustice is done. We shall see that the measure is valued as a means of compelling a man to pay his lawful debts, and as a terror to the careless and improvident; and because it does undoubtedly act in both these directions, there is a tendency, we think, to overlook the fact that it does a great deal more. There is, of course, a *primâ facie* case against one who is adjudged a debtor, and who refuses to pay. If he has been trusted with money or money's worth, and has lost it, there is undoubtedly no injustice in considering that he is to blame unless he can show good cause to the contrary; and no substantial injustice in holding that all who cannot show cause to the contrary are to blame. If he is concealing funds which would enable him to meet his obligation, pity need not be wasted upon him. Nay, we will go further and admit that the mere existence of the debt—which is all that the court enquires in—and the fact of refusal to pay, amount to *primâ facie* evidence that the debtor falls under one of the two classes referred to. But such a theoretical defence of our present practice stands, we submit, self-condemned. For it implies that the imprisonment of the debtor is—whatever else it is—a punishment called for by society, and inflicted by the law. It implies also that the justification of the punishment is to be sought, not in the debt and refusal to pay considered in themselves, but in the attendant circumstances. And there is a gap which cannot be crossed between such assumptions and the present procedure of our courts in issuing warrants of imprisonment on mere money decrees. In what other class of cases do we see English—or rather Indian—law inflict punishment without giving the accused person any opportunity of showing that he has not deserved it?

There is a second theoretical objection which ought of itself to be fatal to the practice against which we are contending. If we grant for a moment—and we cannot grant it for more than a moment—that the State is justified in committing the debtor to prison on the *primâ facie* evidence of guilt supplied by the debt itself and the refusal to pay, on what pretence is it that the State parts with its jurisdiction in the matter, and punishes the criminal or not at the discretion of the creditor? It is on the motion of the creditor that the State arrests the debtor, and it puts the key of its prison-house into the creditor's hands. This is a state of things which we were about to call unparalleled. But there is a parallel of a kind for it. Readers of Juvenal, or, for that matter, of Uncle Tom's Cabin, cannot have forgotten the flush of moral indignation with which they learned of the establishments known as public whipping places, which formed such unpleasant features in the social system alike of Imperial Rome and of South Carolina. Whipping at all is bad enough in the opinion of the ordinary Englishman; but that the State should maintain public institutions which her officers attended for the purpose of torturing individuals sent to them for that purpose by private citizens, is a condition of matters which it was painful to contemplate in prose or poetry. And we turned the page with a sigh of relief, that we are not as the Romans were, or even as the people of South Carolina. Justice with us serves no private ends; nor does she punish except where she has herself judged and condemned the criminal. That she should stoop to place in other hands the machinery of punishment with which the law has entrusted her, and connive at the employment of that machinery for offences which have never been made the subject of public inquiry, is obviously not to be dreamt of. And yet can it be contended that there is any difference in principle between this picture and our treatment of the lowest class of insolvent debtors, if imprisonment for debt is regarded in its practical light of punishment for having got into debt?

It is contended, however, that imprisonment, however inconvenient for the debtor, is not resorted to for the purpose of annoying him, but for the purpose of compelling the fraudulent debtor to "stump up." No amount of intention, however, on the part of the State or the creditor can strip imprisonment of its penal character; and it must be a poor consolation to A, B, and C, as they sit in their cells, idle and hopeless of the future, to think that in this way D will be obliged to produce his hidden store. "Partial evil" may be "universal good" in this case also, but A, B, and C will not find much consolation in the thought that they are suffering for the greatest good of the greatest number. To them their imprisonment means an unjust punishment, which will too probably issue in total ruin. It is on this side of the question that we are brought face to face with the facts to which we promised to appeal. For detailed statistics with regard to imprisonment for debt, we are glad to be able to refer those whom we have succeeded in interesting in the subject to a couple of able articles which will be found in recent numbers of *The Indian Law Journal.* They will find it stated there that the number of suits for petty debts in which the creditor thinks fit to proceed against the body of the debtor forms a very small and a rapidly diminishing proportion indeed of the total number. It may, of course, be argued that such a way of looking at the matter puts out of sight the deterrent character of the legislation in question. That is a consideration to be taken, doubtless, into account. But it has no bearing on the rapid rate at which the proportion referred to is diminishing. "In 1874 the arrests were about 1-5th of the attachments, in 1875 they were about 1-5th, and in 1876 1-11th." Still more significant as to the way in which imprisonment for debt really works is the statement of the writer—who is obviously behind the scenes—that of the whole number of arrests *there is only one in twenty* which leads to that enforced payment which is, according to its apologists, the justifying cause of the imprisonment. What happens in the other nineteen cases? In a few, a very few cases the debtor is released by lapse of time. In such a case the law has simply ministered to the vindictiveness of a disappointed creditor—a vindictiveness which may be measured by the fact that the creditor has to meet the expenses of the debtor's stay in prison. But in all the other cases the creditor gets what the creditor wanted—*a new bond for a larger sum, for which no consideration has been given;* and the law which believes that it is working against dishonesty is converted into an engine of fraud and oppression.

We would fain hope that the event will show that we have not called attention to this subject in vain. Imprisonment for debt—as debt—as it is worked in British India, is indefensible in theory and oppressive in practice, and it ought, we submit, to be abolished forthwith.

THE attention of the military authorities and of Government ought to be directed to the fact that the Coorla Municipality is allowing the Volunteer rifle range there to be made quite unfit for use. Coorla is about the most ill-smelling spot it would be possible to find in a week's search, and an extra nuisance has been lately added on the rifle range, which is simply unendurable. Within the last few months the villagers have taken to burying their dead on the range, and they have made many graves very close to the firing points where the volunteers have to stand about while they are shooting. The volunteers labour under sufficient disabilities as regards their shooting practice without a nuisance of this kind being permitted to drive them away from their range altogether.

THAT Government have at last resolved to put down the Umballa Sweep is not matter for regret. No one seriously contends that it would be safe to revert in England to the conditions under which public lotteries ran riot under the protection of the law. They were put down in England because they led directly to much evil. They are prohibited here for the same reason. And it is obviously most improper that the Executive Government should connive, as it has done, at the annual breach of the law in a single case. We shall be told that the Sweep was a source of harmless excitement to a few Englishmen, who, by reason of their nationality, may be looked upon as forming a small family party, into whose games of chance the law should not look too curiously. Having regard to the immense number of tickets sold at the Umballa Sweep, we doubt very much to the correctness of the theory that the subscribers consist mainly of Englishmen who can throw away ten rupees without inconvenience. Statistics, we fancy, would show that the Sweep is very largely supported by classes similar to those in England, for whom it was found that public lotteries meant public invitations to extravagance and embezzlement.

WE are sorry to find that the letters signed "Hippocrates," which have appeared recently in our columns, have been assigned with some persistency to an officer who fills a prominent medical appointment in the city. We know who "Hippocrates" is; and we are at liberty to state that he is not a member of the Indian Medical Service.

WE are informed on very high authority that our Peshawur correspondent must have been misled with regard to the pledge said by him to have been exacted from Mahomed Hyat Khan that he will not divulge what transpires in court during the investigation which is now being made into his conduct in Cabul. No such pledge has been asked or taken.

WE hear that Dr. H. Cook has been allowed to decline the acting promotion to the rank of Deputy Surgeon-General, and that Dr. Pinkerton proceeds to Kurrachee to relieve Dr. Hewlett.

THE KHARAGORA SALT WORKS.

THE salt-tax is one of the largest sources of revenue to the Indian Government, and the salt from which the tax is raised is manufactured chiefly, as might be supposed, along the sea coast near Bombay, by Tanna and Bassein, and in many other parts of India; but one of the largest and most important of the works is on the lesser salt Runn of Cutch, near the village of Kharagora, and it is of these that we propose to give a brief description. They were opened in 1872, all other works north of Bassein and on the Runn being closed at the same time, a branch line of the B. B. & C. I. Railway being laid to Kharagora from the great cotton station of Veerumgaum, a distance of twenty-nine miles. In order to ensure the efficient collection of the salt-tax, the works are all under the control of Government—that is to say, they are superintended by Government servants, and the salt is bought by Government from the native manufacturers at a fixed price, and is then resold with the amount of the tax added on to wholesale and retail dealers. The cost of production is only a few annas per Indian maund of lbs. 82, but with the tax it is sold at about Rs. 2-13 per maund, and at this price the tax does not come to more than three or four annas per head of the population. In order to prevent smuggling, the inducement to which is necessarily very great, it would be well if the Government could get all the salt manufacture of Guzerat into its own hands; but unfortunately several of the native chiefs have long exercised the right of manufacture, and though many of them have come to terms with the Government for a consideration, there are others who cannot be induced to yield their privileges, and these are a source of considerable inconvenience. A cordon of police has to be kept round each obdurate State, in order to prevent the entrance of untaxed salt into British territory, and this, it need hardly be said, cannot be done free of expense.

Ordinary sea-salt is obtained simply by allowing sea-water to evaporate in large shallow pans excavated near the sea-shore. After the water has evaporated the salt is scraped off the bottom of the pans in a powdered state, and is necessarily much mixed with earth and other matter in the wrong place, so that to make it like the driven snow it has to be put through some process known best to the *baberjee.* But Kharagora salt is turned out in beautiful large crystals of the size of an almond or thereabouts, so hard that the wastage caused by removal is quite insignificant, and all that is required to make it fit for a sahib's table is to crush it like ordinary sugar-candy. No wonder, then, that Kharagora salt is in high repute in Kattywar and the regions round about.

The Runn of Cutch is one of the most desolate and forsaken of places. It extends for miles and miles presenting nothing to the eye but brown, barren waste without a living or even a dead thing to vary the scene. In fact, it grows nothing but cracks, and these grow larger and larger as the hot weather advances. Perhaps the great deserts present a somewhat similar appearance, but with this difference that desert sand is loose and drifting while the Runn is all "hard-bake." It is supposed at one time to have been an arm of the sea, but the earth had indigestion, and there was an upheaval, and the unfortunate sea lost its arm. The whole Runn is permeated with salt enough to make it keep for ages, and if wells are dry in almost any part of it, there filters through the sand a brine of such saltness that sea-water is sweet beside it. It may be said almost any part of it, because there are three or four kinds of soil in the Runn, all lying in different layers, and it is only through one of them that brine percolates. This layer is found at a very great depth, and sometimes, however deep the men dig it, is not found at all. It must be very trying to the patience to have to dig so deep and get nothing for one's pains, but there is no possible means of ascertaining or even guessing which are the likely spots and which the unlikely. It must have been in some such spot that the Israelites found the wells which they called Marah. The site which the Government has chosen for its salt works is close to Kharagora, a small village lying on the outskirts of the Runn. One of the reasons for the choice was that Kharagora is in British territory, whereas other sites that might be suitable are in native territory. Another reason is that it has a moderately good water-supply—an important consideration in a land where ærated waters are not in vogue; thirdly, it is the most convenient point to which the B. B. and C. I. Railway could lay a line; and fourthly, the Agrias, or salt manufacturers, can be most easily obtained from the surrounding villages. As the salt manufacture only lasts from the beginning of October to the end of April, these Agrias transform themselves into cultivators during the rains, and it is expedient that they should not have to travel too far between the works and their fields, or, once off, they might never be seen again.

The works consist of between three and four hundred pans in ten rows, with a railway siding running between each two rows, and the whole is surrounded by a cordon of chowkies, so as to prevent the possibility of theft. Each pan is 250 feet in length and 60 in breadth, and has at one end a well; and very often, where, for some unknown reason, the water in the well is not of the right strength, a shallow reservoir is built by the side of the pan, and in it the water from the well is allowed to stand for two or three days that it may purify and thicken before it is poured into the pan. The pan is a work of labour, if not of art. As the value of the salt depends much on its purity, there must be no soft mud left in the pan. The Agrias therefore work up the mud with their feet into a stiff paste, and then beat it down with heavy wooden mallets until it presents a smooth, hard, or rather tough, surface, and this is a process which takes two or three months. The sides of the pans have also to be lined with grass, so as to prevent loose earth from falling in. The sides of the wells have likewise to be protected, only a firmer kind of matted basket-work is used. The mode of raising water is primitive and ingenious. In a region which is swamped for four months in the year, it would be useless to get up any costly contrivance which would be destroyed by wet, and which could not be easily removed. The son of the soil, therefore, has hit upon a device which, while it laughs at the rain, can also be removed with the greatest ease. It consists of two long rafters resting near and on fulcrums fixed by the side of the well, and the short arm of each is heavily weighted with hardened clay, so as to bear it down and send the other end towering up over the well. Earthen chatties are suspended from the higher ends by ropes, and two men standing on planks above the well draw down the chatties until they have gone down into the depths and been filled; then letting go the ropes, the beams fly upwards, the chatties come up with a rapid swing to the top of the well, and are emptied into an earthen channel which communicates with the pans. It seems unaccountable that the earthen chatties, which are within a few inches of each other, should not, like John Gilpin's bottles of wine, get "shattered at a blow," yet so it is. The great speed with which they ascend seems to protect them, and the men at the top lay hold of them in an instant without allowing time for vibrations. It is not known whether the man who invented the process took out a patent. When the pans have been filled with water and allowed to stand, the formation of minute crystals soon begins to take place, and from then until the crystals are fully formed, or, technically speaking, until the "salt is ripe," the pans must be raked from end to end and fresh brine passed through them every day. If this is not done, all sorts of salt, such as Espom salt and Eno's fruit salt, gets mixed with the table salt, and the result is a mixture with which the Government does not know what to do. The raking is done by a man with a rough wooden rake, the spikes of which are made of common jungle twigs, which are too pliable to injure the bottom of the pan. A foot or two of each twig remains on the upper side of the spar, and as the lower end gets worn down or broken off, all that is required is to knock through another inch or two from the top. During the earlier hours of the day, before the heat is great, each Agria trudges up and down his pan with this instrument behind him until no crystal has been left unshaken. So far the operations have been conducted according to primitive methods, but by the end of March the salt is ripe, and its removal takes place according to English ideas under the eye of some magnate of the Salt Department, and it is therefore, of course, quite uninteresting. To state it briefly, the salt is piled up by the side of the pans; from these it is removed along the sidings in railway wagons to the great godown which has been built for its storage during the wet months; and from thence it is distributed as fast as it can be sold and the railway can carry it over the length and breadth of the land until it has gone so far that it comes into competition with other salt, which it cannot undersell, owing to the cost of carriage.

A cultured and critical Englishman, sitting in the seat of the scorner and viewing the scene, may say within himself:—"What a way of doing work is this? The pans should be six times that size, the implements should be of the best English make—if possible the agency of steam should be invoked—and then the outturn would be twenty times as large." It is highly improbable. Considering the extreme cheapness of labour, the indigenous plan is the best, and the introduction of exotic systems would probably only ruin several seasons' salt without, in the end, producing any improvement. Experience, after all, is the surest guide, and cannot be successfully transferred from one country to another.

Towards the end of June, when the works have all been deserted and the sounds of labour have ceased, and nothing remains to remind one of the past but hardened pans and drying wells, suddenly one evening the south-west monsoon is ushered in with whirling sand-storms and howling gusts of wind, and heavy black clouds which come rolling up darkening the sky, and then burst in one universal torrent of rain over the whole land, filling the heart of man and beast with joy and gladness. During the hours of darkness the downpour continues, and next morning—what a change! The Runn and salt works have disappeared, and in their place is one wide watery expanse, which soon teems with storks, sandpipers, and flamingoes, and every form of aquatic life, and for the burning tropical heat of yesterday a soft, damp, balmy breeze blows over the face of nature. Such is the variety which nature furnishes to take away the monotony of our lives.

SALE OF MUNICIPAL PROPERTY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—If "Ratepayer" had only called at the Municipal Office before writing his letter of this morning he would have ascertained, if he had wished to ascertain the truth, that the "large boiler, centrifugal pumps, and a machine saw" were to be sold by the Municipal Corporation on the recommendation of the Superintendent of Workshops, that they (the articles in question) are not only not wanted but are useless.

April 9. T.

THE STRANGERS' CAMP.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you allow me a short space in which to deny a charge brought in your paper to-day, by your old correspondent "Miles" against the Strangers' Camp? With a reckless disregard of grammar, he asserts that the Strangers' Camp is "a great source of danger, for at any moment cholera might be produced by the state of things which exist (*sic*)—dirty, putrid water lying in puddles, entrails of fowls, and other offal in all directions"—and he concludes by saying that General Warre called attention to this dreadful state of affairs some time ago, but without any result. "Miles" probably formed his opinion of the Strangers' Camp in passing in a tramway-car. He will be gratified to learn that his fears of cholera being produced by the puddles of filthy water, entrails of fowls, and other offal lying about in all directions, are entirely groundless, and that the camp is in a highly salubrious and clean state. It is true that the water used for bathing and other purposes is thrown out, but instead of "lying in puddles" it is immediately absorbed, forming brilliant patches of verdure, which would have delighted the eyes of "Miles" if he had taken the trouble to make a closer examination before rushing into print. "Entrails of fowls and other offal" are also thrown out, but instead of "lying about in all directions" are instantly removed by the kites and crows, which, as everybody knows, rival each other in performing this necessary duty. Nothing, in fact, lies about the Strangers' Camp except it be a few scraps of waste paper. A more clean and salubrious quarter than the Strangers' Camp does not exist in Bombay. With only a stretch of turf between it and the sea, thoroughly searched in every nook and corner by the sea breeze, and kept, as it is, scrupulously clean, this must necessarily be the case. During the time that I have resided there I have only noticed two or three musquitoes—an infallible test of the salubrity of a place. It is true, as "Miles" says, that General Warre complained of the Strangers' Camp, but only of the tents being irregularly "dressed" and some of them being old and patched, but His Excellency failed to see the "entrails of fowls and other offal," which are only visible to the eyes of "Miles."

GROS-BEC.

THE HOOSEIN SAUGOR RESERVOIR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Surely some reasons should be assigned for the low state of that magnificent reservoir, the Hoosein Saugor. The height of water at the gauge measured last hot season was 29 feet, and the height at the commencement of the present hot season is 16 feet only, about half the quantity of water represented! There are two large feeders, and the tank derives but little from its small catchment basin, except in extraordinary rainfalls, when the natural feeder brings down large freshes, which rapidly fill the tank. The supply channel from the head dam on the Moasey River, since its restoration, worked admirably, and would, no doubt, continue to be the main feeder under skilled supervision, if not for the great quantity of water drained off for cultivation, thus cutting away the main supply. It is evident that in years of scanty rainfall, no provision being made, the country and population for an area of over fifteen miles must suffer. Various schemes have been on foot from time to time, but have not reached a head. Col. M. Taylor's excellent lines have not been worked out, and are but vaguely visible in the dim vista of the future. At one time an expedition was despatched to "see about it," and that is all that seems to have been done. A project, having for its object the water-supply to Hyderabad city and suburbs, was, it appears, also contemplated. A reservoir commanding about 250 square miles of surface drainage with conduits, and an extension to the Hoosein Saugor, the head dam at Biookpoor, a very ancient work, and in a state of dilapidation, is intended for irrigation purposes only, and is not adapted to afford a large supply. A supplemental channel cut from Davulpur and thrown into the feeder at Golconda would, it is said, answer the purpose. The railway embankment skirting the tank forms a great obstruction to the spread of water, which is obliged to be considerably diminish- to prevent damage; a branch line from Secunderabad to Hyderabad, alongside the bund or from the new workshops, would be preferable, and then the old line may be abandoned. Secunderabad and the suburbs are rapidly extending, and it would not be matter for surprise if the last census returns show the population equal to that of Madras, and no regular water-supply system exists.

JESSA.

VAKILS versus ATTORNEYS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Professional jealousy is ever on the alert in the learned profession of the law as in any other profession, and it is no wonder, therefore, that it has impelled your correspondent "An Attorney and Vakil" to run to the rescue of his brother-attorneys, who are unfortunately threatened with the calamity of suffering a diminution of their lion's share of the practice of the Bombay courts in general. He is evidently chagrined at the idea that any one should dare impugn an attorney's ubiquitous fitness for the legal profession in all its branches. But in his zeal to defend this privileged class of legal practitioners, he has ventured certain misstatements which require correction, and made use of sophisticated arguments which require reputation in the interests of the public at large, for which he evidently discovers so lively a regard. He objects to the exclusion of mere attorneys from practising under the proposed extended jurisdiction of the Small Cause Court as tending to defeat supposed objects of the Bill, namely, to render litigation cheap. How that is he alone may know. Everyone else in Bombay who has anything to do with our courts knows too well that an attorney's fees are higher than a pleader's, and that it is more expensive to employ an attorney than a pleader, as attorneys, especially European attorneys, are to be got at only through their managing clerks, a double agency, which is the ruin of the unlucky wight that has to go to court. This double agency, together with the higher double agency of attorney and counsel, and the complicated forms and procedure of the Original Side of the High Court, render litigation so monstrously ruinous, that it restrains many an intending suiter from enforcing a just right. It would, therefore, undoubtedly seem to be one of the objects of the Bill to extend the Small Cause Court jurisdiction to render justice cheap by prosecuting simpler and less expensive forms and proscribing for the Small Cause Courts. This procedure of this court does not require all the highly elaborate and cumbrous machinery of an attorney's office, which, to say the least of it, is a useless relic of the antiquated practice of the court, in England, and in the absence of the complicated real property and other law systems of England, utterly unmeaning and unnecessary, the sooner it is done away with the better, as even in England it is being fast swept away. Your correspondent will therefore see that the attorneys' establishments will be simply out of gear with the simple and plain procedure of the Court of Small Causes, which will be adhered to under the new extended jurisdiction also.

Now, as regards his observations about the pleader's examination, it is simply ludicrous that he, a professed attorney and vakil, should be so ignorant on the subject, and should, furthermore, venture to thrust his ignorance on the uninitiated public. It is not true, sir, that the knowledge of a vernacular is requisite, as he asserts, to pass the pleader's examination. There is no paper set on, or a "*viva voce,*" in any vernacular at the pleader's or High Court vakil's examination. Of course, a pleader on passing his examination and then applying for a sanad to practice in any *mofussil* court is required to show that he possesses a fair knowledge of vernacular of the court in which he wishes to practise before he can obtain that sanad. But to a High Court pleader the knowledge of any vernacular is not at all essential, as far at least as his examination is concerned. The attorney's examination, as conducted here, is certainly a very stiff one, stiffer than the pleader's examination, as the latter is stiffer than the attorney's examination in England. But this should make it all the more easy for Bombay solicitors and requisite for England solicitors to pass the pleader's examination. It is but fair, therefore, that attorneys should be required to pass the pleader's examination before they are admitted to practise as pleaders, as our legislators in their wisdom have deemed right to legislate in that behalf. If attorneys have their privileges, that pleaders should and also have theirs is nothing but

FAIR-PLAY.

41, Medows Street, April 8.

MESSRS. GRIMAULT & Co.,—I am happy to inform you that my son, brought close to his grave through *consumptive disease,* has been completely cured by the use of your *Syrup of Hypophosphite of Lime.* He has regained flesh and his appetite is better than ever.—ERWIN GREENWOOD, Cape Negro Island, Shelburne.

MR. NORVILLE'S BENEFIT AT [illegible] GAIETY.

MR. GEO. NORVILLE'S farewell benef[illegible] place at the Gaiety Theatre on Saturday [illegible] There was a good house, and the performance [illegible] of a very satisfactory character. The comic o[illegible] "Les Cloches de Corneville" was presented on [illegible] occasion. Miss Wilson appeared as "Serpolette" and her representation of the character was admirable. Mr. Denbigh Newton as "Henri," Mr. Norville as "Grenicheux," and Mr. Frank Stewart as "The Baillie" deserve commendation. Mr. Turner and Mr. Burton left for England yesterday by the steamer Rydall Hall.

THE OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE BOAT RACE.

ON Thursday evening last a dinner was to have taken place in London, at the Freemasons' Tavern, to commemorate the fact that half a century had elapsed since the two universities first met on the water in a friendly contest. At this dinner it was hoped to collect together the largest possible number of men who have represented their Universities at Putney, Henley, or in the Thames Regatta twice, and including the year 1829, when the first race was rowed. Mr. J. W. Chitty, Q.C. and M.P., who rowed for Oxford as No. 4 in 1846 and stroke in the next race in 1852, and Mr. E. Macnaghten, Q.C. and M.P., who was bow for Cambridge in the latter year, were the organisers of the dinner, and while the latter was one of the committee the former was to take the chair. It will be interesting to learn how many eventually turned up.

When the last mail left home the following were the crews:—

OXFORD.

		st.	lb.
(Bow)	R. H. J. Poole, Brasenose	10	9
2.	R. A. Pinckney, Exeter	11	4
3.	A. R. Paterson, Trinity	12	3½
4.	E. Buck, Hertford	11	12
5.	R. S. Kindersley, Exeter	13	3
6.	D. E. Brown, Hertford	12	8
7.	J. H. J. Wharton, Magdalen	11	9
(Stroke)	L. R. West, Christ Church	11	1½
(Cox)	E. H. Lyon, Hertford	7	2

CAMBRIDGE.

		st.	lb.
(Bow)	K. C. G. M. Gridley, Third Trinity	10	12
2.	H. Sandford, Lady Margaret	11	9
3.	J. A. Watson-Taylor, Magdalen	12	5½
4.	P. W. Atkin, Jesus	12	1
5.	E. Lambert, Pembroke	12	6
6.	M. Hutchinson, Jesus	12	0
7.	C. W. Moore, Christ's	11	13
(Stroke)	E. C. Brookshank, Trinity Hall	11	8
(Cox)	H. Woodhouse, Trinity Hall	7	3

The race was rowed early on Friday morning, the 8th instant, and resulted in the victory of the dark blues by three lengths. The same morning the betting in London was 7 to 4 on Oxford, and the result has proved the correctness of the layers of odds. Ever since the two crews went into training, Oxford has been the favourite, as she was bound to be from the fact that but three of the eight were new men, the remaining five having been in last year's winning crew. The Cantabs, on the other hand, had only Sandford, who rowed in 1879 and 1880, and Watson-Taylor, who pulled in 1878; both did not represent the light blues in the next two years. Last year Oxford won by 3¾ lengths, after a splendid race, the light blues leading till near the Doves, when the dark blues drew level. They then fell back till Chiswick Mall was reached, when they again drew level, and the Cantabs falling to pieces, enabled the Oxonian's to get away, and they reached the "Ship" at Mortlake, nearly four lengths ahead in 21 m. 23 sec. from the start. This year quite as close a race must have taken place. Of the Oxonians, Poole was low last year and this; Nos. 2, 3, and 4, new men; Kindersley, No. 5 last year and this; Brown, No. 2 last year; No. 7 this; Wharton, bow in 1879, No. 2 last year, and No. 7 on Friday last, and West, stroke for the last and present race. We annex a list of the past races:—

OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE EIGHT-OARED RACE.

Year.	Date.	Winner.	Course.	Time.	Won by
1829	June 10	Oxford	Henley	14m 30s	easily
1836	June 17	Cambridge	W to P	36m 0s	1 min.
1839	Apr. 3	Cambridge	W to P	31m 0s	1m 45s.
1840	Apr. 15	Cambridge	W to P	29m 30s	¾ length
1841	Apr. 14	Cambridge	W to P	32m 30s	1m 4s.
1842	June 11	Oxford	W to P	30m 45s	13 sec.
1845	Mar. 15	Cambridge	P to M	23m 30s	30 sec.
1846	Apr. 3	Cambridge	M to P	21m 5s	2 lengths
1849	Mar. 29	Cambridge	P to M	22m 0s	easily
1849	Dec. 15	Oxford	P to M	— —	foul
1852	Apr. 3	Oxford	P to M	21m 36s	27 sec.
1854	Apr. 8	Oxford	P to M	25m 29s	11 strokes
1856	Mar. 15	Cambridge	M to P	25m 50s	½ length
1857	Apr. 4	Oxford	P to M	22m 35s†	35 sec.
1858	Mar. 27	Cambridge	P to M	21m 23s	22 sec.
1859	Apr. 15	Oxford	P to M	24m 40s	Cam. sank
1860	Mar. 31	Cambridge	P to M	26m 5s	1 length
1861	Mar. 23	Oxford	P to M	23m 30s	48 sec.
1862	Apr. 12	Oxford	P to M	24m 41s	30 sec.
1863	Mar. 28	Oxford	M to P	23m 6s‡	43 sec.
1864	Mar. 19	Oxford	P to M	21m 40s	26 sec.
1865	Apr. 8	Oxford	P to M	21m 24s	4 lengths
1866	Mar. 24	Oxford	P to M	25m 35s	15 sec.
1867	Apr. 13	Oxford	P to M	22m 40s	½ length
1868	Apr. 4	Oxford	P to M	20m 56s	6 lengths
1869	Mar. 17	Oxford	P to M	20m 5s	3 lengths
1870	Apr. 6	Cambridge	P to M	22m 4s	1½ length
1871	Apr. 1	Cambridge	P to M	23m 5s	1 length
1872	Mar. 23	Cambridge	P to M	21m 15s	2 lengths
1873	Mar. 29	Cambridge	P to M	19m 35s§	3¾ lengths
1874	Mar. 28	Cambridge	P to M	22m 35s	3 lengths
1875	Mar. 20	Oxford	P to M	22m 2s	10 lengths
1876	Apr. 8	Cambridge	P to M	20m 20s	won easily
1877	Mar. 24	Oxford Cambridge	P to M	21m 8s	dead heat
1878	Apr. 13	Oxford	P to M	22m 13s	10 lengths
1879	Apr. 5	Cambridge	P to M	21m 18s	3½ lengths

N.B.—In addition to the above, the Universities have contended together five times at Henley Regatta, in the same heat, for the Grand.

* The first University race rowed in outriggers.
† The first race in which either University rowed in the present style of eights without keel; also the first time either rowed with round oars. Both used the same kind of oars and boats.
‡ From the High Bridge to Putney Pier.
§ Both crews used sliding seats for the first time.

Challenge Cup, and the following Table shows the winners on those occasions:

Year.	Date.	Winner.	Time.	Won by
1845	June 7	Cambridge	8m 30s	2 lengths
1847	June 17	Oxford	8m 4s	2 lengths
1851	June 17	Oxford	7m 45s	6 lengths
1853	June 11	Oxford	8m 3s	1½ feet
1855	June 25	Cambridge	8m 32s	2½ lengths

Also at the Thames National Regatta on June 22, 1844, Oxford bt. Camb.

Oxford has now won 21 races against 18 by Cambridge.

THE PROPOSED SWIMMING BATH IN BOMBAY.

A PUBLIC meeting was held on Saturday afternoon in the Town Hall for the consideration of the plans and estimates of the proposed swimming bath at Back Bay. Mr. Henry Conder presided.

The Chairman, in opening the proceedings, said that their business that afternoon was of a formal nature. At their last meeting a committee was appointed with a view to confer with professional men, and prepare a scheme and estimate of the bath that was proposed to be erected at Back Bay. A plan had since been prepared by Mr. MacEwen, who had taken a great deal of trouble and interest in the matter. The plan that was laid before the meeting the committee had great pleasure to recommend to the subscribers to adopt.

Mr. Wright, the secretary, then read the following report of the committee:—

In accordance with the resolution passed at the meeting held on the 26th February, under the presidency of Mr. Henry Conder, the committee have to report that they have held two meetings for the consideration of the scheme, for the erection of the proposed Swimming Bath in Back Bay, on the site granted for that purpose by Government. At the first meeting Mr. R. MacEwen kindly undertook to examine the site, and to be prepared at a future meeting with plans and estimates of the cost, &c. The adjourned meeting of the committee was held on Wednesday, when Mr. MacEwen reported that he had examined the site, and was of opinion that it was in every way suitable for the purpose of the bath. Plans and estimates of the bath were produced, and the committee recommend that the same be accepted, and that the work be proceeded with immediately, so that the stone-work of the bath may be finished before the commencement of the monsoon. The Bath included in the design recommended by the committee will be 100 feet long, 35 feet wide, and 15 feet deep. The height of water will be from 6 to 7 feet during neap tides and from 10 to 11 feet during spring tides, but any height can be had under 11 feet during spring tides if thought desirable, 24 dressing rooms, 1 coffee room, 1 store room, 2 fresh water shower baths, and 2 closets are provided. The walls will be of extra thickness to resist the monsoon swell, and will also be protected by a loose rubble embankment on three sides. The whole of the bath will be roofed in with a Mangalore tiled roof. All the rooms to have wooden floors and wooden partitions, and the sea-side of the bath will be filled in with moveable matting frames. The floor to be of concrete finished with cement; the walls plastered with plaster composed of a mixture of chunam and cement. The total cost of the bath is estimated at Rs. 15,351-8-8. It is calculated that about Rs. 4,500 will be required at the commencement for the stone-work, and the committee trust that this amount will be forthcoming, so that the work may be proceeded with immediately. A subscription list has already been opened, and several handsome sums have been subscribed by gentlemen, but much yet remains to be done before the work can be completed. The National Bank of India have kindly consented to receive subscriptions on behalf of the fund, of which Mr. Henry Conder and Mr. J. P. Watson are the treasurers. The committee also have pleasure in announcing that H. E. the Governor has been good enough to become patron of the bath.

The Chairman then said that the meeting was willing to adopt the report just read. A committee might be appointed to collect subscriptions, to enable them to carry out the scheme.

Some desultory conversation regarding the financial aspect of the question then took place. Mr. Wright, in reply to the chairman, said that he could not say how much money was already collected. Mr. Watson, who had been very active in collecting subscriptions, and who was temporarily absent from Bombay, could alone tell the exact amount subscribed.

Mr. Duxbury proposed that in anticipation of the funds being available tenders be invited with a view to construct the masonry work before the commencement of the monsoon.

Mr. Bridger seconded the proposition, which, being put to the meeting, was carried unanimously.

The meeting then terminated.

I HAVE published several well-confirmed cases of *Phthisis pulmonalis,* one of which, with the complete destruction of one of the lungs, cured by the use of Dusart's syrup, together with raw meat as food.—DR. DELEENNE, of the Paris Faculty.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

TELEGRAMS.

PROSECUTION OF MESSRS. SIMPKIN, OF UMBALLA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, April 9.

The Punjab Government have commenced proceedings against Messrs. Simpkin and Company, of Umballa, for illegal lottery. All their books and papers have been seized, and the proprietors have been committed for trial on the 21st of April. It is believed the only object of the Government is to put an end to the Derby Sweep Stakes, and the fine will be merely nominal.

THE DOMINATION OF KANDAHAR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, April 10.

It is understood here that a final decision has been arrived at in regard to the domination of Kandahar, when evacuation takes place. Not only will Pisheen be occupied, but also the Khojak range and Chaman itself. Thull Chotiali will also be held as a secondary strategical point. The *Pioneer* says this arrangement has been made solely owing to the firmness and representations of the Indian Government. The evacuation of Kandahar itself will not take place on the 10th, as arranged, owing to the heavy rains.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

EARL OF BEACONSFIELD'S CONDITION.

LONDON, April 9.

The bulletin issued last midnight states that the Earl of Beaconsfield's favourable condition is maintained.

April 10.

The bulletin issued last midnight states that the Earl of Beaconsfield's weakness has returned.

PARLIAMENTARY ITEMS.

LONDON, April 9.

In the House of Commons last night Sir Michael Hicks-Beach gave notice of a motion condemning the conditions of peace made with the Boers.

In the House of Lords, Lord Granville gave notice of a motion that he would propose a vote of thanks to Generals Haines, Stewart, Roberts, Bright, Ross, Hills, Phayre, and Watson, and the whole army which took part in the Afghan War.

Parliament has been adjourned for the Easter recess until 25th April.

THE SILVER CONFERENCE.

PARIS, April 8.

In the French Senate the Minister of Finance said that he still hoped England would participate in the Metallic Conference. France, he added, will support a bi-metallic standard.

THE DUKE OF ARGYLE'S SUCCESSOR.

LONDON, April 10.

Lord Carlingford has been appointed Lord Privy Seal in the place of the Duke of Argyle.

THE IRISH LAND BILL.

The Press generally approve of the Irish Land Bill. Only the extreme Conservative journals severely criticise it.

MR. BRADLAUGH'S RE-ELECTION.

Mr. Bradlaugh has been re-elected member of Parliament for Northampton.

THE SILVER CONFERENCE.

An influential memorial from the bankers and merchants of London has been presented to the Marquis of Hartington, urging England's secedence from the Metallic Conference.

FRANCE AND TUNIS.

PARIS, April 9.

Advices have been received that 10,000 French troops have been disembarked at Bona, near the Tunisian frontier.

France has sent a circular to her representatives abroad, disavowing a policy of annexation, but insisting on French influence preponderating at Tunis.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, April 9.

The Bombay Mails of the 24th ultimo arrived at Brindisi yesterday.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, April 8.

The Hall Line steamer Trentham Hall arrived here from Bombay this morning.

MALTA, April 8.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Kangra, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here yesterday.

ADEN, April 9.

The Italian Mail steamer Manilla, Captain G. Dodero, left Aden for Bombay yesterday evening.

The Anchor Line s.s. Castalia left the Suez Canal at 8 a.m. on the 9th instant for Bombay.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, April 8.

Total week's sales of Cotton ...	64,000 bales.
" " Surats	4,000 "
" Week's Imports of Cotton ...	28,000 "
" " Surats	3,000 "
" Stock of Cotton	821,000 "
" " Surats	37,000 "
" Stock of Cotton in London.	43,000 "

LONDON, April 8.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats unchanged.

The London Cotton Market has been steady.

Fair Dhollera	4 7-16d.

The Manchester Market has been steady.

7lbs. Shirtings		5-9
8½lbs. do.		6-10½
40s Mule Twist		0-10
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan		102⅞
4 per cent. Rupee Paper		84½
4½ do. do.		91½
3 do.	Consols for account	100⅜
5 do.	French Rente, 1871	120½
Bar Silver		52

The sum of about £50,000, has been withdrawn from the Bank of England.

For North America and £50,000 withdrawn from the same Bank for South America.

Arrivals—Bothal-Yarm.

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, April 9, 6-30 a.m.

French mail steamers Anadyr, from Suez, and Saghalien, from China, arrived.

GALLE, April 9, 10-47 a.m.

French mail steamer Meinam, from Calcutta, arrived.

Mr. J. A. Grant, C.S., Assistant Commissioner, Thall, has been appointed to Simla for the ensuing season.

There was heavy rain in most parts of the Central Provinces during the week ended the 30th of March, which did some damage to the wheat and other rabi crops, but enabled the cultivators to begin ploughing. Cholera is still reported in a few places, and cattle-disease is prevalent in several districts.

The district reports for Bengal, for the week ended the 2nd of April, state that there were again showers or storms in most parts of the province which damaged some crops and benefited others, the balance being on the right side. Prospects continue good, but cholera seems to be spreading in the Presidency and Rajshahi divisions, and in Orissa.

The Peshawur correspondent of the *Civil and Military Gazette* says that pretty hard fighting took place about the middle of last month between the Aka Kheyls and the Siphas in the Khyber. The former claimed a share in the Pass allowances, but were not satisfied with the offer of the Aka Kheyls, and marched against them in force. They were eventually defeated and retreated to their own villages, but both parties are said to have lost several men killed and wounded.

Bad news comes from the tea districts. The *Englishman* regrets to hear that telegrams have been received in Calcutta from Kachar reporting that a violent hailstorm passed along the foot of the hills in North Kachar during the day on Sunday last, followed by a still more severe storm during the night. Serious damage has been done on all the gardens in the track of the storm, the tea bushes being stripped of their leaves and otherwise injured. What makes matters worse is that a fair flush was coming out at the time. A fall of seven inches of rain is also reported from Silchar.

The *Kandahar News* of the 29th March states :—"The syce who murdered the Commissariat follower and the Pathan who murdered the cavalry follower the other day were hanged in company yesterday morning. As the usual preparations on the gallows were going on before the noose was fixed, the drop gave way, and precipitated the two prisoners and the Provost Sergeant into the pit. The Pathan was rather cut about the face, but the others escaped untouched. The hanging was then proceeded with, and finally accomplished with no further contretemps."

When the evacuation of Kandahar has been completed, the *Pioneer* says, the 2-11th Foot and 78th Highlanders will come upon the Bengal establishment. The 2-11th will be stationed at Jullunder. One British regiment will also be transferred from Bombay to Madras, the number of British regiments on the former establishment being in excess. The troops belonging to the Bengal army, to be hereafter stationed at Quetta, will consist of one regiment of British Infantry, one of Native Cavalry, and one of Native Infantry. These will probably be the 63rd Foot, 7th Bengal Cavalry, and the 3rd Native Infantry.

From the accounts of the Trade and Navigation of British India for the first eleven months of the financial year 1880-81, as compared with those of the corresponding period of the previous year, we see that the total value of merchandise imported was Rs. 48,39,60,397, as against Rs. 37,22,77,412, and that of merchandise exported Rs. 66,28,98,933, as against Rs. 59,41,53,493. The value of treasure imported was Rs. 8,38,17,026, as against Rs. 10,90,36,305, and that of treasure exported Rs. 1,38,05,330, as against Rs. 1,97,84,113. The gross amount of import duty collected, including the salt duty, was Rs. 3,77,32,967, as against Rs. 3,66,58,859, and that of export duty collected Rs. 56,79,870, as against Rs. 49,42,561.

Regarding the proposed Khulna Railway, which is to be constructed by Messrs. Rothschild, the *Englishman* remarks :—"In the paragraph we published yesterday we gave the terms granted to Messrs. Rothschild as they had been stated to us. Instead, however, of the Government interest being repaid out of the first earnings, we take it that the stipulation is that it should be repaid out of the first profits in excess of four per cent. The period of five years seems rather a protracted one to allow for the construction of a line of 130 miles over a dead level, though the bridge work will probably be heavy; and, though the guarantee is limited to the period of construction, the Government will, by the time the period terminates, have paid a sum equal to one-fifth of the capital."

The Lahore paper's latest Cabul letters state that the Ameer's troops, which have gone forward to Kandahar, are under the command of Sirdars Abdul Karim Khan, Abdul Ghaias Khan, and Ghoolam Kadir Khan. Sirdar Yoosuf Khan, who had been originally destined for the chief command, has fallen under the suspicion of intriguing with Ayoub Khan, and has been dismissed the Ameer's service. The rumour still holds that Abdul Rahman will go to Kandahar himself shortly after the British evacuation. It is now asserted that the Sirdars who were said to have been put to death by the Ameer have been banished only to Turkestan, and Haji Ataoollah, reported murdered, is said to be at Hissarak.

The Waziri Expedition is to be a more carefully organised affair than was at first supposed. The 14th Sikhs at Umballa and the 26th Native Infantry at Jhelum have, it is stated, been warned to hold themselves in readiness to join General Kennedy's force. The 22nd Punjab Native Infantry will, on arrival at Kohat, remain in garrison there, as it is not considered advisable to leave the frontier in that direction too weakly guarded. General Gordon will operate from Bannu in the Makin direction, with what has hitherto been looked upon as the reserve brigade. General Kennedy's force will, however, be the brigade of direction having Kunigoram as its objective. Lieutenant Ernest Blunt, R.E., has been appointed Superintendent of the Army Signalling with General Kennedy's column.

"Nine-tenths of the legislation of the Central Provinces is now, as it was ten years ago, of a value not exceeding Rs. 100; and the general position which our courts occupy towards the people of the province is simply that of an agency for the collection of the debts of the petty money-lenders and traders." This is what the Chief Commissioner says in his review of the report on the administration of civil justice. The Deputy Commissioner of Narsingpur, to take an example, reports that out of 2,279 suits filed during the year at Cadawara, no less than 218, or nearly ten per cent, were instituted by one firm; and that 41 money-lenders were responsible for two-fifths of the entire business of the court. "Whenever a court is opened at any new place, the resident money-lender transfers to Government agency the work of realizing his outstanding accounts."

The report on the administration of the Opium Department for the year 1879-80 shows an increase of net cultivation in Behar of 45,797 beeghas with an increase in the produce of 12,325 maunds and an increase of net cultivation in Benares of 42,711 beeghas, with a decrease in the produce of 11,160 maunds. The increase in the net cultivation in Behar occurred in spite of a decrease of 26,821 beeghas in the area sown, said to have been mainly due to the disheartening effect of two bad seasons; the reduction of the price from Rs. 5 to Rs. 4-8 per seer and the increasing productiveness of other crops, especially sugarcane. The price has since been raised to Rs. 5 again, but the agent doubts whether this will be sufficient to secure extension to really profitable lands or even bring about the recovery of those already lost. The falling off in the net area in Benares, on the other hand, occurred in spite of a large increase in the area sown, and is attributed to a severe epidemic of fever among the cultivators.

In these days, when the necessity for accurate training in shooting is forcing itself upon the public, a note on the shooting of our native troops may be useful. The Lahore paper publishes the result of a competition between five of the best native regiments of the Punjab. It was for a silver cup and sums of money considerable to a sepoy for individual scores. The terms were 7 shots at 500 or 600 yards, the rifle the Snider, the scoring, 4 for a bull's-eye. The total possible, therefore, was 56 for all bulls. For all centres, it would be 42. But only one man in the five regiments obtained 40, *two* less than centres; only two men made 37, *five* less than centres; and the remainder of the prize winners tail off to 27, which is *one* less than *outers*! For the cup, 20 men were to shoot. The possible total was therefore 1,120, *viz.*, 7 by 2 by 4 by 20. But the *winning* team only made 506, being *fifty-four* less than *outers*! Such unsatisfactory shooting should attract the serious attention of the General of the division.

The Kandahar correspondent of the *Pioneer* says :—"Sirdar Shumsudin Khan with 120 sowars arrived this morning (April 5th); the remainder of the Ameer's cavalry with Sirdar Hashim Khan are halted at Robat, 20 miles out. The news about Herat varies. Some say that Ayoub Khan is besieged in the citadel, the whole country being in open revolt and the city in possession of the troops under Mahomed Hasan. Others have it that Ayoub has defeated and captured Mahomed Hasan, and killed the Sartip Nur Mahomed's son, the Sartip himself having fled for refuge to a sanctuary. One of the late Wali's 6-pr. guns lost in the retreat from Maiwand has been found at Kokeran, the heavy rain of late having washed away the earth where it lay buried. Three other guns still remain unaccounted for, and they are also supposed to have been buried somewhere about Kokeran. Artillery practice is being carried on to-day against the walls of old Kandahar by the heavy battery, and against targets under the hills near the Morcha Pass by the field battery. The experiments against the walls of old Kandahar are to be continued throughout the week."

The *Civil and Military Gazette's* Kandahar correspondent telegraphed on the 4th April :—"Hashim Khan, it is rumoured, has abandoned Ayoub's cause and has fled from Farrah, where he was governor, to Mashad. This report must be received with caution, as he may have probably withdrawn the Farrah garrison to aid Ayoub. The Sartip is making overtures for pardon to Abdul Rahman. This is due to his holding large landed properties near Kandahar, which have lapsed from his possession owing to his joining the Herati faction. Kandahar being given to Abdul Rahman is a heavy blow to Ayoub's prestige, but the faction is too strong to be destroyed by sentiment; unless the protégé be materially aided, Ayoub may yet be finally triumphant. There is a report that Government intends giving the Ameer three batteries of guns. The ordnance stores will be removed from Kandahar and stored at Quetta and Killa Abdulla. Lieutenant White, Quarter-Master, and Surgeon Long, in medical charge 63rd Regiment, Kandahar, left this morning for India. The European sick have been detained at Segi by the swollen state of the Lara."

On the 9th March the Chief Commissioner of Assam reported that there was some uneasy feeling amongst the Garos, near Baugalkhatta, in the north-west corner of the Garo Hills. Twelve villages were said to be implicated, their discontent being attributed to the census and to the making of a new road. Confidence was soon restored by the Deputy Commissioner, a police guard being posted at Baugalkhatta. Later reports attributed the alarm of the Garos to the refusal of the latter to permit the impressment of labour. On the 17th March the Chief Commissioner reported that some villages in the north-west corner of the district threatened armed resistance, and that the Garos had looted and burnt Jirahat, a market village about fifteen miles from Goalpora. As this fact seemed to indicate that some large and important villages might possibly be involved, arrangements were accordingly made for the despatch of a small body of troops belonging to the 44th Sylhet Light Infantry. From a further telegram, dated 30th March, it appears that the attack on Jirahat was a case of ordinary robbery, and was not connected with the disturbances. The ringleaders have all been captured, and the Garos have surrendered most of, if not all, their arms. The Chief Commissioner also reports that the police force has been dispersed, and that no fear exists of further disturbances.

Messrs. Grimault & Co.,—Moved by a feeling of deep gratitude, I offer you my sincerest thanks for the good you have done in vulgarising Guarana. For many years I have endured fearful *headaches*; if I am now able to state that I am radically cured, I owe it to Guarana.—Yhou Capelleanu, General Director of the Police Department, Wehedinzi, Roumania.

THE MALCOLMSON COURT-MARTIAL.

The general court-martial for the trial of Col. Malcolmson re-assembled at the Mess-house of the 25th N. I. on Saturday morning.

The Prosecutor asked that the question which the Court had declined to record on the previous day might be recorded.

The President—When the Court decided not to record the question, they were guided by the opinion of the Deputy Judge Advocate, who is responsible for the correct procedure of the Court. I am not responsible, neither are the members of the Court, but the Deputy Judge Advocate is, and he says the question ought not to be recorded.

The Prosecutor—Then I am to understand my request is refused?

The President—Yes.

Colonel Nuttall was cross-examined as follows :—

Was your first despatch relating to the battle of Maiwand and retreat to Kandahar dated 3rd August, 1880?

Witness—Yes.

In that despatch did you make any mention at all of any of the charges you now bring against me?

Witness—Not in that despatch.

Did you write a second despatch in August?

Witness—I wrote a letter with my despatch according to orders received, stating why I did not mention in the despatch Colonel Malcolmson and Major Currie. My despatch was commenced on the 3rd, and not sent in until some days on account of my duties in the city and citadel.

When was your despatch of the 3rd August completed; how many days did you take to write it?

Witness—It must have been completed about the 7th or 8th.

Before you wrote your letter of the 7th August, had you shown General Burrows your despatch of the 3rd August?

Witness—I don't think I had.

Will you swear you had not?

Witness—I will not swear that.

Did you show the letter of the 7th August to General Burrows before forwarding it?

Witness—It was sent in through General Burrows.

Before you sent it through General Burrows, had you shown him the letter of the 7th August?

Witness—I don't quite understand.

The President—Did you show him the letter before sending it in?

Witness—One was sent in and he returned it, saying it did not give sufficient explanation.

Col. Malcolmson—Did Colonel Nuttall show it to General Burrows before sending it in officially?

Witness—The first I sent in was considered by General Burrows not to contain sufficient explanation, and I had to re-write it on the same day.

After re-writing it, did you show it to General Burrows before sending it in?

Witness—I forget whether I showed it to him or sent it in straight. Such a length of time has elapsed that I don't remember.

Where is the first letter you wrote, and which General Burrows said was insufficient?

Witness—It was torn up.

Before writing your letter of the 7th August, had you any personal communication with General Burrows about it?

Witness—Yes.

How often?

Witness—I cannot at this time say how often, but I reported the circumstances to General Burrows at the time we arrived at Kandahar.

Were you not in daily communication with General Burrows as to the charge brought against me?

Witness—No, I was not.

In the letter of the 7th August, did you specify any charge against me except the one comprised in the second instance of the first charge?

Witness—I have not the letter here, but I think it was regarding his general conduct on the line of retreat, in addition to his having out-marched me on the route to Ata Karez.

Were no other charges specified?

Witness—Not that I remember.

Are you aware that the despatch of the 3rd August and the letter of the 7th August did not reach General Primrose until several days after the 7th August?

Witness—I cannot say when it reached General Primrose.

On the cavalry joining the rear guard near Khusk-i-Nakhud, did I assist in placing the wounded and tired men on horses?

Witness—Yes.

How long after I stated that the enemy were to be seen was it that we retired towards Kandahar?

Witness—I should think about 10 minutes or a quarter of an hour.

What were the exact words I used at Khusk-i-Nakhud when, as you say, I urged you to retire towards Kandahar?

Witness—As far as I recollect now, it was to the effect that a body of the enemy's cavalry were moving round our left flank as we faced Maiwand, evidently to get on our rear.

I ask you, and I want to know, the exact words I used as to retiring towards Kandahar.

Witness—At this length of time I could not state the exact words used. They were to the effect that we ought to retire at once.

Is it not the fact that what I said was that "we had better look sharp?"

Witness—No. Certainly not.

Do you swear those were not the words I used; if so, what were the words used?

Witness—I can't swear to the words. They were to the effect that we should march at once for Kandahar.

Are you aware that at that time other officers besides myself saw the enemy moving in a direction which would take them between us and Kandahar?

Witness—I am not aware of it.

Did not Lieutenant Smith and one of the Doctors see them as well as myself?

Witness—I cannot say.

Were not you in a very confused state at Khusk-i-Nakhud?

Witness—Most decidedly not.

How many wounded men did you find on rejoining the rear guard?

Witness—As far as I can recollect now there were about eight or nine wounded and exhausted men, both natives and Europeans, lying about stupefied with drink and exhaustion.

Including wounded, drunken, and exhausted men, how many were there altogether?

Witness—I should say about fourteen or fifteen men.

How many were wounded?

Witness—Three or four as far as I can recollect.

Had not all the wounded men been placed on horses before I observed the enemy?

Witness—I don't think so.

Will you swear they had not?

Witness—I will not swear that the wounded men had not, but those exhausted had not.

Colonel Malcolmson—The question is as to the wounded men. Perhaps Colonel Nuttall will confine his answer to that.

Witness—I won't swear as to the wounded, but all the men that had to be put on animals had not been put on.

What became of the wounded men after we commenced to retreat?

Witness—They followed the 3rd Light Cavalry, and, as far as I can recollect, one or two camels took the high road the baggage was moving on.

Is it not the fact that no wounded men accompanied you on the march to Ata Karez, and that they were sent off with the baggage?

Witness—As far as I recollect all those on the horses came with us, and I saw one or two at the water at Ata Karez. One of them, as far as my memory serves me, was on Major Hogg's baggage animal.

Will you swear that any wounded men that you had picked up accompanied you to Ata Karez?

Witness—I cannot.

Were not the horses of the Sind Horse on the march to Ata Karez in a very exhausted condition, and had they not been without water for twenty-four hours?

Witness—All the horses were in a very exhausted condition. I don't know with regard to the Sind Horse being without water, as they were in the rear guard on the march from Maiwand.

Did not some of the unwounded horses of the 3rd Sind Horse drop dead with fatigue at Khusk-i-Nakhud?

Witness—As far as I recollect one or two cavalry horses dropped dead.

What is the usual walking rate per mile per hour for a cavalry regiment marching with fresh horses?

Witness—About four miles.

At what time of the day did you commence the retreat to Ata Karez.

Witness—As far as I recollect about half-past four.

At what time did you reach the water near Ata Karez?

Witness—It is difficult to answer that, but I should say it was about 9 o'clock. We had lost our way.

Had you halted at all on the way?

Witness—As far as I recollect we had one or two short halts to consult as to the direction, on our losing the touch.

Can you swear that you did not reach the water near Ata Karez between 8 and 8-30 p.m.?

Witness—I have already said it is difficult to mention the hour. I should say between 8 and 9. I could not swear to it.

At what rate per hour did you march on the way to Ata Karez?

Witness—I could not say; we were very slow.

At about what rate?

Witness—About 3½ miles, as far as I can judge.

Did you march at a walk?

Witness—We did.

Is it true that the 3rd Light Cavalry the rear guard had to keep trotting and galloping to keep in sight?

Witness—I did not know it.

Do you think it possible for horses in an exhausted condition to walk as fast as 3½ miles per hour.

Witness—I said about 3½.

Question repeated.

Witness—About 3½; it might have been slower.

Do you think they could have marched faster than 3½ miles an hour?

Witness—They could, if pressed.

Have you ever served in a cavalry regiment?

Witness—Never in a cavalry regiment, but I have served with cavalry.

Were you ever in command of cavalry before?

Witness—I commanded the Sind Horse brigade in April 1876.

What were the names of the orderlies you say you sent to order me to make the pace easy?

Witness—I can mention two orderlies, Duffadar Khan and Sowar Veer Singh. There were other orderlies whose names I do not know.

Do you know that neither of the first two men you mention brought any orders to me at all?

Witness—As far as I recollect they were sent with orders.

Col. Malcolmson—That is not an answer to the question.

Question repeated.

Witness—I do not know.

Have you not yourself in your quarters in Bombay recently questioned Veer Singh as to his having carried orders from you to me?

Witness—I did; I asked him if he remembered what he stated before Lieut. John Monteath and myself at Kandahar.

Have you seen any other of the witnesses for the prosecution with reference to their evidence?

Witness—Duffadar Khan and Sowar Veer Singh came to me and reported themselves and made their salaams.

And by what authority did you speak to the witnesses you have mentioned as to their evidence?

Witness—I had no authority. They merely came up and saluted. They were two of my orderlies at Maiwand; one had been in the battle, the other joined me in the retreat.

How far were you from the water when Veer Singh returned and said Col. Malcolmson told him he would go on slowly to the water?

Witness—I cannot say how far after we reached Veer Singh it was that we reached the water, it was about half an hour or 20 minutes afterwards.

Did not Veer Singh point out the direction in which the 3rd Sind Horse were?

Witness—I do not remember.

Was not Lieutenant Smith with me when Veer Singh returned?

Witness—Not that I am aware of. Now that I recollect he may have been.

Did not Lieutenant Smith take the direction pointed out by Veer Singh and come up with me at the water in less than ten minutes?

Witness—I have not the slightest idea. I cannot answer that question.

Was it after Veer Singh joined you that you lost your way?

Witness—As far as I recollect it was just before he arrived.

Will you swear that at any time on the march from Ata Karez I was more that ten minutes in front of you and the 3rd Sind Cavalry?

Witness—I could not swear how far, but they were out of sight.

Was it not pitch dark?

Witness—It was not so dark, but that I could see a little way ahead.

How far could you see ahead?

Witness—I could see a short way, certainly; as I have before said, we were guided for some time by the dust; then we lost sight of them.

About how far?

Witness—That we were guided by the dust?

The President—No, how far could you see?

Witness—I suppose about 100 or 200 yards.

Will you swear you did not tell Veer Singh to tell me either to halt or go slowly?

Witness—I will swear that orders were given to Veer Singh to tell Colonel Malcolmson to halt; nothing more.

If I and my witnesses say that the orders delivered by Veer Singh to me was either to halt or go slowly, can you say that that is untrue?

The Prosecutor objected to the question. The witness must speak of things within his own knowledge. He could not say what Veer Singh said to Colonel Malcolmson.

The President—The question is easy enough to answer.

Witness—If Veer Singh gave that order, it was most decidedly not the order I gave to him.

Is it not a fact that not you, but Lieut. J. Monteath game the, order to Veer Singh?

Witness—The order was given in my presence by Lieut. E. Monteath to his (Lieut. Monteath's) orderly.

When you asked me at Howzi Madat why I had not halted, did I not reply that I had been told I was either to halt or go on slowly, and that I was sorry your order had been misunderstood?

Witness—I cannot recollect all that was said; I could not swear to it.

Was there not a prolonged halt made at Howzi Madat by General Burrows.

Witness—I don't know how long he halted; I was there about half an hour.

Was there not a discussion among the officers as to whether it was advisable to halt there?

Witness—I don't remember.

Will you swear that there was not?

Witness—No, I will not swear, but of my own knowledge I do not remember.

Did I not ask you to speak to General Burrows as to the inadvisability of halting there?

Witness—Most decidedly; Colonel Malcolmson advised us to push on.

Col. Malcolmson—That is not an answer to the question.

Question repeated.

Witness—Yes, he begged of me to urge General Burrows to push on.

Did you not reply "by Jove, I will."

Witness—I have not the slightest recollection of having done so. I replied, "I will not go on till the officers and men who have gone for water return."

Will you swear you did not reply "by Jove, I will."

Witness—I will not swear, but I have not the slightest recollection of having said so.

Was it not the general opinion among the officers that the enemy would most probably be marching on Kandahar by a short cut through the Maiwand Pass?

Witness—The general opinion, so far as I can recollect, was that they would follow us up that night.

Was it not also stated that they would be marching on Kandahar by a short cut through the Maiwand Pass.

Witness—I don't remember that being particularly stated.

Was it not also supposed that there were a few of our troops at Ashu Khan.

Witness—It was.

Do you consider it was advisable that the retreating force should get to Ashu Khan before the enemy could reach that place?

Witness—Certainly, it would have been advisable.

Were not all the officers of that opinion?

Witness—As I said before, I don't recollect the particular opinions.

What guns were there at Howzi Madat?

Witness—There was the E-B R. H. A., four guns, and the whole of the smooth-bore battery, I think.

Were these smooth-bores the guns taken from the Wali's mutineers?

Witness—They were.

Had not the smooth-bore guns been horsed with horses taken from the H-A battery?

Witness—They had, and also by some horses sent out from Kandahar.

Were not the smooth-bore guns very heavy?

Witness—They were.

Are you not mistaken in saying that the whole of the smooth-bore guns were at Howzi Madat. Had not some of them been abandoned before reaching that place?

Witness—When I arrived there it was dark; as far as I remember the six guns were there, but some may have been abandoned.

Were not the horses too exhausted to drag the guns?

Witness—They left Howzi Madat with the H-A guns; they were certainly exhausted.

Were not the horses too exhausted to drag the smooth-bore guns into Kandahar?

Witness—They had to be abandoned—some of them.

Colonel Malcolmson—That is not an answer to the question.

Witness—They had to be abandoned because the horses were exhausted.

Was a single smooth-bore gun brought into Kandahar?

Witness—I think there was; I cannot say at this moment for certain.

How many wounded men were on the guns?

Witness—I cannot say the number.

About how many?

Witness—I cannot say.

Were not wounded men on the carriages of the H-A guns?

Witness—There were.

And not on the smooth-bore gun carriages?

Witness—At one time I think there were some wounded men on the smooth-bore gun carriages, but I cannot say, for certain.

Did I not give my opinion that the guns taken from the Wali's mutineers should be abandoned as the horses were unable to drag them?

Witness—Yes, I believe you did.

Were not you yourself of opinion that the guns should be abandoned?

Witness—Certainly; at Ashu Khan I thought it must end in their being abandoned as the cavalry horses attached to the guns seemed to be labouring with their heavy weight?

Do you mean to say that I ever suggested that the wounded men that were on the guns should be left behind?

Witness—I certainly never heard Colonel Malcolmson say that.

Can you explain why I am to be blamed for foreseeing at Howzi Madat that the smooth-bore guns must be abandoned?

Witness (after a pause)—I cannot answer that.

Did you get an order from General Burrows as to the march from Howzi Madat to Ashu Khan?

Witness—I cannot recollect any orders with the exception of the one to throw out the rear guard.

Was this the order of march—the 3rd Sind Horse, then the 3rd Light Cavalry?

Witness—Yes.

Were you riding with the 3rd Cavalry?

Witness—I was on the outer flank.

Was General Burrows riding alongside of me?

Witness—I think for a time he was; that was after leaving Howzi Madat.

Was he not riding alongside of me for two hours?

Witness—I cannot say.

Was he not riding alongside of me till he went to the rear to see how far the guns were behind?

Witness—I cannot say. Shortly after we started I dropped to the rear to see how the touch was being kept.

The 3rd Cavalry being behind the Sind Horse, was it my duty or the duty of the 3rd Cavalry to keep touch of the guns?

Witness—It was the duty of the 3rd Light Cavalry to keep touch of the guns, but the touch was to be kept from front to rear.

How far were you ahead of the guns when General Burrows met you as he rode back?

Witness—I could not say; there was a rumbling sound behind me which I took for that of the guns, but which, I believe, was that of a store wagon.

Had you lost sight of the guns when General Burrows met you?

Witness—I could not see the guns.

Had you yourself lost touch of the guns?

Witness—I thought the rumbling sound behind me was the guns. I did not know until afterwards that I had lost touch of the guns.

As a matter of fact, then, you had lost touch of the guns?

Witness—I must have.

Could you see the 3rd Cavalry when General Burrows met you?

Witness—I don't recollect; I think not.

If the 3rd Sind Horse and the 3rd Light Cavalry were marching too fast for the guns, can you explain why General Burrows, who was riding with me, did not alter the pace?

Witness—I cannot explain that.

Can you explain why I am to be blamed for going too fast for the guns when General Burrows was himself marching with me?

Witness—Colonel Malcolmson as a cavalry officer is the best judge of the pace the horses could go at, knowing that artillery horses go slower than cavalry.

Do you think, then, that General Burrows does not know that artillery horses go slower than cavalry?

Witness—I should think he did.

Do you not think that General Burrows ought to have known whether the cavalry were marching too fast for the guns?

Witness—I can't answer as to what General Burrows ought to have known.

At Ashu Khan, when I made the remark, "Here they come at a gallop," how far off were the cavalry that turned out to be our own?

Witness—About ¾ of a mile.

Was there not a great cloud of dust where they were?

Witness—Yes, there was a cloud of dust.

Did not the dust at that distance conceal the uniform and the horses of the cavalry?

Witness—No, I don't think it would.

I don't ask whether it would; as a matter of fact, did it?

Witness—Not that I recollect.

Will you swear it did not?

Witness—I can swear that to me it did not?

Did not other officers than myself express an opinion that it was the enemy's cavalry?

Witness—I don't recollect.

Did not General Burrows himself think it was the enemy's cavalry?

Witness—I believe he did.

Did not Lieutenant E. Monteath say that the body of cavalry appeared to him to have a larger frontage than that of a troop?

Witness—I did not hear him, but I believe some one did say that.

If I thought it was the enemy's cavalry, do you say I was not justified in expressing my opinion to that effect?

Under the circumstances of the retreat I can say that Colonel Malcolmson was not justified unless he was perfectly certain.

Do you not think that if it had been the enemy's cavalry the earlier a warning was given the better?

Witness—In that case, certainly.

Were my remarks made in English?

Witness—All that I heard were.

Could they have been understood by any one excepting English officers?

Witness—That depended if any orderly or native officer knew English.

Can you say that any one could have understood what I said except English officers?

Witness—Those who knew English would have understood.

Did any one know English except the English officers?

Witness—I think, but I am not certain, that some of the men of the 3rd Sind Horse knew English. I cannot swear to it.

You have used the expression "a scare." Who was scared?

Witness—It was a scare at Ashu Khan, giving out that the enemy were down on us.

The question is "Who were scared?"

Witness—I don't think any one was particularly scared; but it might have led to a scare.

Are British officers and troops usually scared when they hear the enemy is coming?

Witness—No.

Then can you explain why the observation the enemy is coming might have led to a scare in this case?

Witness—It must be recollected that we had only a few men left wherewith to make a stand, and certainly the excited manner in which the observation was given out might have had that effect.

But how could the native troops have been scared by a remark in English which they did not understand?

Witness—I think they did understand; all eyes were turned in the direction of the cloud of dust.

If the enemy had really been coming would you have kept the native troops in ignorance in order that they might not be scared, or would you have told them to prepare for the enemy?

Witness—I should have told them to prepare for the enemy and formed them up.

Do you mean to say that I did not express my honest opinion when I said the enemy were coming?

Witness—I believe Colonel Malcolmson thought it.

When General Burrows sent for an escort at Kushk-i-Nakhud were not the Guides and the Sind Horse sent to him?

Witness—A troop of the 3rd Light Cavalry was ordered to go back, and I think some of the Guides were sent with them, but I am not certain.

A charge against me is that I marched away with the Guides to Ata Karez; is it not the fact that the Guides were with General Burrows?

Witness—The whole regiment had been over the ground before. The men who knew the road were with the regiment.

Do you then include in the term of Guides the whole of the Sind Horse?

Witness—No, because I am aware there were a number of recruits.

Had you with you 20 or 30 sabres of the Sind Horse as a rear guard?

Witness—I had.

Did they include men who had been over the ground before?

Witness—I cannot say for certain. I believe there was one man who knew the road.

Did General Burrows and his escort go on alone to Ata Karez?

Witness—They did.

Do you know why General Burrows left the Cavalry and went on alone with his escort.

Witness—It was to look for water I believe.

Water for himself or for whom?

Witness—When I left him in the afternoon he had not decided what water to make for. Whichever water it was, it was for the use of the troops and himself.

I thought General Burrows told you when he left you to meet him at Ata Karez?

Witness—I got an order from him to meet him there.

When you left him did not General Burrows tell you he would wait where he was for you?

Witness—I do not recollect.

Where did you expect to rejoin General Burrows when you left him?

Witness—As far as I recollect no decisive order was given and no place was mentioned.

Where did you expect to join him?

Witness—I never thought of it; I was ordered off at once to succour the rear guard.

Have you ever stated in your despatches or letters, or before the court of inquiry at Kandahar, that I was told at Howzi Madat that Captain Slade and his men had gone to look for water?

Witness—Yes, I believe I did.

Colonel Malcolmson—I ask that the documents may be produced, and that Colonel Nuttall be asked to point out that statement.

The Deputy Judge Advocate—Do you wish to confute what he says by putting in the evidence before the court of inquiry?

Colonel Malcolmson—I wish to ask Colonel Nuttall to point out the passage.

The Deputy Judge Advocate—Does it differ from his statement here; if so you can call for the documents, otherwise you cannot.

Colonel Malcolmson—I say no statement to that effect is to be found in Colonel Nuttall's despatches, letters, or evidence before the court of inquiry.

The Deputy Judge Advocate—Then you can call for the documents.

Having refreshed your memory (with the documents referred to), do you still adhere to the statement you just made?

Witness—Yes, I do.

In what letter and in what paragraph do you find it?

Witness—In a letter dated 14th August, paragraph 4.

Is that the first letter in which you say such a statement is to be found?

Witness—I cannot say of my own knowledge that it is the first.

Was not this one of the reasons I gave that the halt should not be prolonged at Howzi Madat—that the exhausted horses would get stiff and be unable to move?

Witness—I did not hear that, but it might have been said.

Were not a very large number of the horses dead-lame, and did you not agree with me that in the then state of the horses a prolonged halt was inadvisable.

Witness—Looking at the state of the horses, certainly a prolonged halt was against them. The thing was to keep them going.

Did it occur to you that the enemy would take a short cut to Kandahar by way of the Maiwand Pass?

Witness—No; it did not particularly occur to me.

Were you prepared for that contingency?

Witness—No, we were not well prepared for any contingency with only a few men.

Were you prepared at all for that contingency?

Witness—We should have done our best. It depends upon the circumstances and the numbers attacking.

Do you consider the position I held as a Commanding Officer entitled me to express an opinion as to the best mode of conducting the retreat?

Witness—Yes.

Had not my opinion been frequently asked by yourself and General Burrows as to the course to be adopted both before and after the mutiny of the Wali's troops.

Witness—Yes, we used to have conversations both before and after that event.

After the mutiny of the Wali's troops did I not express my opinion that we ought to fall back nearer Kandahar, and did I not point out the folly of taking up the position we did previous to the battle of Maiwand?

Witness—I do not remember Colonel Malcolmson protesting against the position taken up before the battle of Maiwand. I know Colonel Malcolmson always advocated retiring towards Kandahar.

Colonel Malcolmson—I said taking up a position *nearer* Kandahar?

Witness—You did.

Did I not propose to surround and disarm the Wali's troops two days before the action and mutiny?

Witness—I think you did; others did too.

After they had mentioned, were they not allowed to get away for three or four miles before they were followed?

Witness—Yes.

The President—I think we are going off the line. We have nothing to do with the mutiny of the Wali's troops.

Colonel Malcolmson—I can give reasons for putting these questions.

The President—We wish to keep as closely as we can to the matter before us.

Colonel Malcolmson—I wish to show that Generals Burrows and Nuttal were irritated and prejudiced against me in consequence of my disapproving of the course which they adopted with reference to the Wali's troops and the position taken up at Kushk-i-Nakhud. I intend to urge in my defence that under the influence of this irritation and prejudice they have put the worst possible construction on remarks made by me which in themselves are perfectly innocent.

The President—We will proceed with the cross-examination.

Did I not urge that the mutineers should be pursued at once?

Witness—I don't recollect.

Was I not the first officer who came up with the mutineers, and did I not with a few men, no other officer being present, bring them to bay?

Witness—I ordered the 3rd Sind Horse under Colonel Malcolmson to form the advanced guard and follow the mutineers moving up the opposite bank of the Helmund, and to bring them to bay if possible. The 3rd Light Cavalry and guns followed, and some companies of infantry. Colonel Malcolmson brought the mutineers to a standstill.

Colonel Malcolmson—That is not an answer to my question.

Witness—Colonel Malcolmson had about a troop of thirty or forty men with him.

Was that a service of danger, and did I show any signs of fear?

Witness—Yes; it was a service of danger; you showed no signs of fear that I saw.

Did I not advance to within 300 yards of the guns of the mutineers with only eight or ten men?

Witness—I did not see that.

Was I not in command of 100 sabres of the Sind Horse when Deh Khoja was assaulted on the 16th August?

Witness—You were.

Was I not severely wounded at the head of the Sind Horse in that sortie?

Witness—Yes.

Was that a service of danger?

Witness—It was.

Did I show any signs of fear?

Witness—Colonel Malcolmson was wounded close beside me. I did not see any signs of fear.

Did I not request permission to be relieved from garrison duty in order to command a party of the Sind Horse when it was proposed for assault duty?

Witness—I believe you did.

Was not that permission given to me?

Witness—Yes.

Was it not a service of danger?

Witness—Yes, it was.

Is it not a fact that I was not placed under arrest till the 22nd September.

Witness—I cannot say the exact date; it was towards the end of Septemter.

Did you not, when we got back to Kandahar after Maiwand, partake of my hospitality in the shape of whiskey and water.

Witness—I cannot say. The night we came in from Maiwand I slept close to Colonel Malcolmson's tent——

Will you swear you did not come to my quarters some days after your return from Maiwand and partake of whiskey and water?

Witness—I cannot say about the whiskey and water, but I went to Colonel Malcolmson's quarters once or twice after the return from Maiwand, and after Colonel Malcolmson was wounded.

Colonel Malcolmson—I do not think I have any more questions to ask, but if I find I have omitted anything, perhaps the Court will allow me to call Colonel Nuttall again.

The Court then adjourned until this morning.

For a long time past I was suffering from the *breathing organs*, when the idea occurred to me of using *Grimault & Co.'s Indian Cigarettes*, which procured me so great a relief that they have become indispensable to my existence.—S Santiago, Malaga.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Criminal Sessions, 10 a. m.
Court-Martial, Mess-house, Marine Lines, 11 a.m.
Band, 25th Bombay Light Infantry, Apollo Bunder, this evening.
Bombay Temperance League meeting, this evening.
Wonders by Professor Ruchwaldy, Town Hall, 9 p. m.

Vessels Arrived.—The following vessels arrived on Friday last :—Buldana (s), from Durban; Keerata Roodrin, Cochin; Shahzada (s), Calcutta; County of Silkirk, Cardiff; Fantaisie, Mauritius. On Saturday :—Barbary (s), from Malta; Speke Hall (s), Liverpool; Flansteed (s), Aden; Newnham (s), Cardiff.

Vessels Sailed.—The following vessels sailed on Saturday last :—Rydal Hall (s), to Liverpool; H. Bolckow (s), Persian Gulf; A. D. Cooper, Havre.

Music at the Apollo Bunder.—The band of the 25th Bombay Light Infantry will play the following programme of music at the Apollo Bunder at 5-45 p. m. :—

March	Apollonia	Kappey.
Overture	Occasional	Waller.
Valse	Epigramme	Gung'l.
Selection	Attilla	Verdi.
Quadrille	Canary Bird	R. Lenter.
Valse	Pomone	E. Waldteufel.

Prince's Dock.—The s. s. Bengal entered and Bessil El Coris left the Dock on Friday last.

Postal Notice.—Mails for Hongkong to Singapore per extra s. s. Adria will be closed at the General Post Office to-day at 9 a.m.

Bombay Temperance League.—The annual meeting of the Bombay Temperance League will be held at the General Assembly's Institution, Kalbadevie, to-day. Admission, 8 annas. Tea 7-30 p. m.

Cruelty to Animals.—The following is a summary of cases prosecuted by the Agents of the S. P. C. A. during the week ending the 9th instant :—Horses, 2 lame; bullocks, 18 lame, 30 sore necks, 7 emaciated, 1 unshod, and 2 overladen. Total number of cases, 60. Amount of fines, Rs. 113.

The Loftus Troupe.—It is notified in an advertisement which appears in another column that the Victoria Loftus Troupe of "operatic, Vaudeville, and dramatic artists" will in a few days open a short season in Bombay. Their entertainments have been very popular, and have met with great success in Calcutta.

Street Accident.—Ganoo Tookaram, a milkman, while going round Cheera Bazaar Road last evening, was knocked down and run over by a brougham and received severe injuries to his head. Five of his ribs on the right side and four on the left were fractured. He was conveyed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where he lies in a precarious state.

Assault on Boardship.—George Kenny, a West-Indian seaman of the British ship W. D. Lawrence, was on Saturday last convicted by Mr. C. P. Cooper of assaulting Captain W. Lawrence, the master of that vessel. The prisoner, it appears, on the day in question refused duty, and when remonstrated by the captain drew his knife and threatened to stab him. He was sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

Swamped.—A native boat laden with bricks and mortar, in charge of Shaik Adam Shaik Mahomed Tindal, bound for Peer Paw, for the purpose of repairing a mosque at that place, was swamped while off the Prince's Dock on Friday last owing to a suddengust of wind. There were on board at the time six men and a woman. The Police *tonic* seeing the accident, pulled off towards the boat, and with the assistance of another *tonic* rescued all the men and the woman. The value of the property lost is estimated at Rs. 100.

Bombay Native Dispensary at Khetwady.—The total number of patients treated in the dispensary during the last month was 4,427. This gives a daily average attendance of 142. The number of the newly admitted during the month was 1,122. Of the entire number 1,131 were Parsees, 1,650 Hindoos, 1,212 Mussalmans, 168 Christians, and 266 low castes. As to sexes, 1,700 males, 1,097 females, and 1,630 children. The prevailing diseases were the same as the last month, viz. fevers (of various types), affections of stomach and bowels, and of lungs and air passages.

Robbing Children of Ornaments.—Abboo Abdool Kurreem, Chimiram Sewram, Dyaldass Rampursad, and Nagoo Bunsoo, four noted characters, were on Saturday last convicted by Mr. Ryan of stealing gold and silver ornaments and valuable articles of wearing apparel, of the collective value of Rs. 300, from the persons of several children in the public thoroughfare in different parts of the town. Prisoner No. 1 was convicted on eleven charges and sentenced to an accumulated term of three years' rigorous imprisonment. Prisoner No. 2 was sentenced to nine months on two charges. Prisoner No. 3 was sentenced to fifteen months on three charges, and prisoner No. 4 was sentenced to six months, he being convicted on one charge only.

Theft at Borah Bazaar Street, Fort.—Jadowjee Raghojee, residing at Borah Bazaar Street, Fort, has reported to the Police that a theft was committed in his premises on the 28th March last of sundry silver vessels of the collective value of Rs. 820. On Friday last a Kojah gave Mr. Inspector Moriarty certain information, upon which he went to a house situated in Breach Candy Road, and in a loft of the building found all the stolen property. The man Mooljee Ukeda, a servant of the complainant, who was suspected of having committed the theft, on seeing the police officer, effected his escape through a window. About an hour afterwards he was arrested by P. C. No. 419 C. Two other persons named Morarjee Kanjee and Udhowjee Kanjee have also been arrested by the Police. These men are said to have instigated Mooljee Ukeda to commit the theft, and have, since the theft was committed, secreted him. They have also been engaged in cutting up the silver vessels and melting them down.

The Rajputana Railway.—We see it stated that on and after the 1st May the speed on the Rajputana Railway for passenger trains will be increased to twenty-five miles an hour. This, we presume, is exclusive of stoppages; in other words, the speed will be maintained between stations. And by passenger trains is also meant, we suppose, mail trains. By cutting down the stoppages at intermediate stations to the lowest possible limit, the journey from Lahore to Bombay might be performed in half a day less than the time occupied on the Allahabad route. If by any possibility the delay at Delhi could be reduced to an hour, the time saved on the entire route would amount to a whole day. No pains have been spared to render the carriages on the Rajputana line as comfortable as possible. Even the second class carriages—we refer to those recently constructed—are far more comfortable than the first class vehicles on certain lines which we could name. Cheapness is, of course, another attraction.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

SECOND CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice West presides at the Second Criminal Sessions of the High Court, which commences this morning. Eight cases have been committed for trial, in which sixteen prisoners are implicated, eleven of them being Hindoos, three Mahomedans, and two Parsees. There are two cases of murder, one of administering a stupefying drug, one of negligent conduct with respect to an explosive substance, one of dishonestly receiving five bills of exchange, one of marrying again during the life-time of a former husband, one of adultery, and one of theft. Two of these cases have been committed by Mr. Cooper, one by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, two by Mr. M. G. Ranade, who acted as second presidency magistrate during Mr. Dosabhoy's absence on leave, and three by Mr. Ryan.

THE CHARGE OF CHEATING BY WITCHCRAFT.

The charge of cheating preferred against Ahmed Ali Mahomed Ali, a hakeem (doctor), by Joomal Mowjee, a moonim in the service of Kurreembhoy Ebrahim, a Khojah merchant, in respect of dishonestly inducing complainant to deliver to him certain monies, gold and silver ornaments, &c., of the collective value of Rs. 4,448, was brought to a close on Saturday last by the prisoner being convicted and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

Mr. Mirza Hoosein appeared for the prosecution and Mr. Venayekrao for the defence.

His Worship found the prisoner guilty on the charge of cheating and sentenced him to two years' rigorous imprisonment. We shall give a full report of the judgment to-morrow.

AFRICAN EXPLORATION.

We have received the following from the Press Commissioner's office :—"M. Revoil, a native of Marseilles, has during the last two years been engaged in exploring the countries of North-East Africa. In his first expedition he travelled under the auspices of a commercial firm of Marseilles, and explored the Miggertain country and the ports on the East Coast of Africa. The results of this expedition were published by M. Revoil in a book called 'Voyages ou Cap des Arometes' (Paris E. Deutre Edition Libraire de la Société des Gens des Lettres, Calais Royal), which, however, does not add much to the facts already known of the country. M. Revoil is very sanguine about the capabilities of the district; he speaks in glowing terms of the commercial products, as well as of its undeveloped mineral resources comprising copper, iron, quicksilver, and even gold. In September last, M. Revoil started on a second expedition to collect information as to flora, fauna, and mineral products of the country, forming the north-east horn of Africa, extending over an area of some 10,000 square miles, as far south as Karkar, which is about 120 miles due west of Ras Hafoon. He has lately returned to Aden, and reports that he succeeded in reaching Karkar, but the results of his expedition (which he proposes to publish) are more interesting from an antiquarian than a commercial point of view. He is now starting to explore the Duba Hauta country, which lies between the Galla and the Coast Somal."

B. V. R. CORPS.

GENERAL ANNESLEY'S COMPETITION.

	200 yds.	600 yds.	800 yds.	Total.
Sgt. Instr. M. Watkins	22	17	22	61
Vol. J. Major	26	19	16	61
Corpl. Eyres	18	17	22	57
Lieut. Ross	20	19	16	55
Vol. Warne	21	16	16	53
" E. Fido	17	15	13	45
" Almon	14	17	13	44
Capt. Wyer	22	11	11	44
Vol. W. Brock	19	15	10	44
" J. Smeaton	24	17	2	43
Corpl. Rodger	21	11	10	42
" Cumming	20	17	4	41
Lce. Corpl. Kelly	17	14	8	[illegible]
Vol. W. [illegible]	20	9	[illegible]	[illegible]
" F. Fernandes	16	12	[illegible]	[illegible]
" Warner	21	12	[illegible]	[illegible]
" E. Brock	21	0	[illegible]	[illegible]

HIGH COURT.—April 9.

(Before Sir Charles Sargent in Chambers.)

DISPUTED CLAIM TO THE WORSHIP OF AN IDOL.

GOPKLESJEE WITHLASJEE *vs.* NURSINGLALJEE MUGGONLALJEE AND ANOTHER.

This suit involved a disputed claim made by two Wallabhacharyan Maharajas to the custody and right of worshipping an idol, and to the emoluments arising from, and the offerings made to, it by Vyshunavs. In February, 1880, Mr. Justice Marriott, on the application of counsel for the plaintiff, granted a rule *nisi* requiring the first defendant to show cause why his servants and agents should not be restrained from taking possession of, or interfering with, the property of Gokladesjee Maharaj, deceased, from receiving the rents and profits thereof, from interfering with the plaintiff in the exercise of his office of priest to the idol worshipped by Gokladesjee, and from receiving the emoluments of such office and the offerings made to such idol; and further why some fit and proper person should not be appointed receiver. The arguments of the rule was adjourned from time to time, and finally came on to-day, when Mr. Starling, instructed by Mr. Macfarlane, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Latham, instructed by Messrs. Shapurjee and Thakurdas, for the first defendant. There was no appearance for the second defendant, Matoolaljee Dwarkesjee Maharaj, who resides in Scind, and was made a party to the suit, not because he makes any claim, but because he is one of the nearest relatives of the deceased Maharaj.

It appears from the plaintiff's case that Gokladesjee Maharaj died in Bombay on the 29th January, 1880, intestate and without issue, and leaving no near relatives other than the plaintiff and the two defendants, who were first cousins of the Maharaj. The first defendant is the person who was restrained by order of the High Court from ringing bells and beating tom-toms, and thereby disturbing worship in the Portuguese Church at Bhooleshwur. He was, it is alleged by the plaintiff, turned with his son out of the house of the deceased during his lifetime, and did not take food with him, and had, according to the custom of the sect of Maharajas, forfeited all right of performing the funeral ceremonies of any Maharaj in Bombay, and was actually prevented from performing the funeral ceremonies of the deceased, although he came forward to do so; and those ceremonies were actually performed by the plaintiff. Being the eldest of the near relatives of the deceased present in Bombay, the plaintiff said he was, according to the custom of the sect of Maharajas, entitled to succeed to the estate and effects of the deceased, and that the younger and absent relatives had no right thereto. On the death of Gokladesjee, plaintiff proceeded to take charge of the property left by him, including the idol he had worshipped, whereupon the first defendant put padlocks over the padlocks affixed by the plaintiff, and employed persons to endeavour by force to get possession of the property and the idol. The first defendant was said to be in straitened circumstances; and the plaintiff said he believed that, if he was allowed to get possession of the property of the deceased, it would be greatly wasted and diminished. The plaintiff was, on the other hand, said to be possessed of property of great value in Bombay. The deceased's property consisted of a house in Portuguese Church Lane, one-half share in a house in Bhoywada Street, of the aggregate value of about Rs. 53,000, and of ornaments, furniture, &c., of the value of about Rs. 20,000.

The first defendant had filed a long affidavit in answer to the plaint, the material allegations of which he affirmed to be untrue. By a writing, dated 11th December, 1871, the deceased had dedicated all his property to the service of the idol of Navnitlaljee, and had appointed Messrs. Tapidas Vurjdas and Dyal Bhimjee as trustees. By that writing the deceased reserved to himself the power of appointing a worshipper of the idol after his death. It was not true that defendant and his son were turned out of the house of the deceased. The schism which had occurred among the Maharajas in Bombay some years ago, under the leadership of Chimanlaljee Maharaj on one side and of Jeevunlaljee Maharaj on the other, was now only nominal; and members of one party went over to the other on the performance of certain light, purifying rites and ceremonies. The defendant denied that, owing to the fact of his having belonged to the opposition party, he had, according to the custom of the sect, forfeited his right of performing the funeral ceremonies of the deceased. He denied the existence of any such custom, alleging that he waived his right with a view to avoid an unseemly quarrel over the remains of the deceased, which the plaintiff and his advisers wanted to raise. On the day before his death, the deceased sent for defendant and told him that he had appointed his (defendant's) son as worshipper of the idol after his death; and the keys of the temple were accordingly handed over to defendant. The defendant affirmed that the plaintiff, and not he, was in embarrassed circumstances. Another affidavit was made by plaintiff denying the material allegations contained in the defendant's affidavit.

After some discussion, His Lordship ordered by consent of both parties that Messrs. Dyal Bhimjee and Tapidas Vurjdas be appointed receivers of the moveable and immoveable property of the late Maharaj Gokladesjee without security and without commission, the rest of the rule *nisi* being discharged. The plaintiff and the first defendant undertook not to interfere in any way with the property or with the worship of the deity until the hearing of the suit. Cost to be costs in the cause.

BENGAL.

Billiards.—W. Cook has been playing exhibition matches in Calcutta against amateurs, Roberts having been detained by illness in Bombay. Of the first game the *Statesman* says :—A very fair number of spectators assembled together on Monday night last to witness the first of a series of three billiard matches between Cook and amateurs. Both the champion and the amateur who engaged him seemed to have been in unusually bad form, and the game progressed very slowly indeed. There was, in fact, nothing worthy of record, and when Cook, who conceded 650 points to his opponent, ran out winner by 17 points, the announcement was received with a general sigh of relief. The game was played on a champion table, and occupied four hours, including half-an-hour for refreshments. The following are some of Cook's breaks, excluding all below 20 :—36, 49 (six spots), 25, 78, 41, 28, 25, 35, 25, 22, 28 (eight spots), 22, 25, 66, and 21. The largest break made by the amateur was 16; his other best breaks being 4, 6, 7, 9, 10, and 11. The *Englishman* thus describes the second game of the series :—The game of 1,000 up occupied just about 3 hours. There was a fair house. 650 points were conceded by Mr. Cook, who lost the game by 68 points. The principal breaks on the side of the champion were 24, 23, 26, 69, 33, 48, 40, 50, 44, 23, 34, 47, and 26. The gentleman amateur, though not making any large breaks, scored very rapidly.

MADRAS.

Deaths in Madras.—From the 26th ultimo to the 1st instant 1 European, 9 East Indians, 12 Native Christians, 294 Hindoos, and 38 Mahomedans died in Madras, or a total of 354 persons. The average of the corresponding week for the ten previous years was 268 persons. The deaths are thus classified; 112 from small-pox, 11 from measles, 69 from fever, 20 from dysentery, 9 from diarrhœa, and 133 from other diseases. The population according to the last census, being 397,552, the death-rate in the week under notice was at the rate of 46·3 per 1,000 per annum. The mean of ten previous years was 35·2 per 1,000 per annum.

N.-W. PROVINCES, OUDH, AND PUNJAB.

Simla.—A change has indeed come over the Simla which Dr. Austin sketched, and which the good people of England have hitherto held to be a kind of social hot-house wherein the noxious plants of flirtation and intrigue flourished in full luxuriance. The season of 1881 has been opened by a prayer meeting in the local Union Church: at least so it would seem from the following advertisement, which has been sent to us from Simla itself :—"A meeting for prayer will be held in the Church on Wednesday evening, 6th April, at 5-30 p. m., specially to implore a blessing on the Simla season of 1881." There is a ring of pious earnestness in this which is highly commendable; what will be the result?—*Pioneer.*

THE IMPERIAL SILVER-LEAD MINING COMPANY.

The *Indian Daily News* of the 7th instant remarks :—

Few enterprises of late years have been placed upon the Indian Money Market, with more direct appeals to the confidence of investors than the Imperial Silver-Lead Mining Company, Limited. We do not intend to join issue with the prospectuses and reports put forward by this Company. It is sufficient for us to know that it has had a very chequered, if a very brief, existence. It was started in Bombay, and it has now shifted its head-quarters to Calcutta. . . . The most remarkable fact about the Company is the persistent way it has challenged criticism and observation. Thus, turning to the pamphlet containing the "special report" for the *Indian Herald* just alluded to, we find the Chairman, Mr. Max Breslauer, saying :—

It had long been his conviction that the greater portion, if not nearly the whole, of the loss and disaster often attending the formation and carrying on of public companies arose from the rash and headlong manner in which the public rushed into concerns without any preliminary investigation, and from the unwillingness of the management to take the shareholders into their counsel, until overtaken by irretrievable disaster. If proper enquiry had been made by intending investors, and if shareholders had been more frequently consulted, the stupendous failures they now unfortunately read of in the public papers, would have been absolutely impossible; and in his (the Chairman's) opinion, no inquiry could be so satisfactory as a personal inspection and investigation.

Mr. Levey confirmed Mr. Breslauer's opinion by remarking :—

He quite concurred with the views expressed by the Chairman as to the value of a personal inspection. Certainly, in the present instance, it had been productive of great good, inasmuch as the directors were now able to give their personal assurances of the existence of riches, which hitherto they

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had only been able to speak of on the testimony of others.

And again :—

When the firm, with which he was connected had the property first submitted to them, they in accordance with their custom sent their Agent to inspect the Mine thoroughly, and it was on his report that the negotiations resulted.

Mr. Levey evidently wished it to be understood that he did not adopt Mr. Breslauer's advice from merely sentimental considerations, but because it was to his mind such advice as any business man should respect and follow.

Mr. E. Berkeley Archer again took up the same view, and gave it application in the following passage :—

While, however, the existence of this disposition to speculate in Indian mining prevailed, it was nevertheless a matter of regret that, in many instances, the manner in which some companies had been gotten up could only pass without censure when it passed without observation. He (the speaker) referred to the enormous amounts paid for undeveloped properties, and without wishing to make any invidious comparisons, desired to call attention to the mode of payment of their mine, which was by fully paid up shares ; a fact which, he thought, spoke volumes for the opinion which the vendor entertained of the value of the property, the more especially as the shares given in payment received no dividend until the other shareholders had received 20 per cent.

Mr. Archer, moreover, personally invited us to pay a visit to the mine, or to depute any one, in whose opinion we might have confidence, to the spot. We confess this offer was tempting. It was in exact accordance with the policy announced in the extracts given above, and in the following cutting from the report of the Retiring Provisional Directors of the Company :—

We yet judged it desirable to be able to speak from actual experience, and therefore decided to visit the mines, and invited shareholders to also satisfy themselves by a personal inspection at a meeting, which was held at the mines on the 4th January last.

Now, there can be no doubt that large interests are involved in developing the mineral resources of India. It is not too much to say that a successful mining adventure would do more to increase the prosperity of the country than the discovery of a new fibre. We wished the Imperial Silver-Lead Mining Company, Limited, to succeed ; and if we had any doubts, it was because the discoveries of its projectors were made in a tract familiar to the Geological Survey of India, and were of a character differing widely from anything known through the medium of the reports of the Geological Department. It does not follow that because the discoveries are new, that they are not true. But to resolve our doubts, and enable us to form an estimate of the Company's chances of success, we sent a Commissioner to Giridhi with the simple instructions to go there, to see for himself, and to report the result. The gentleman we selected was lately an officer of standing in the Public Works Department, a man who has had experience of such matters, and in whose integrity and ability we can place the fullest confidence. His report will be found in another column. The specimens he alludes to can be seen at our office. We do not mean to say they are the best that could be found. They claim only to be an average. We know indeed that some exceedingly rich specimens have been deposited on behalf of the Company in the Geological Museum, but it would be as unfair to measure the richness of the ore by the best, as by the worst specimens produced. In leaving the public to form their own judgment, we need scarcely say that neither our Commissioner nor our selves have any interest in the matter. Our only object is to do our duty, and to do it in the way indicated to us by Messrs. Breslauer, Levey, and Archer. But we do not ask the public to accept our view, or that of our Commissioner. Those who wish to adventure in such an enterprise should, we think, act upon the advice to make a personal inspection of the mines, and should satisfy themselves as to the prospects of the Mahabagh mine. By so doing, they will be acting fairly to the Company, and justly to themselves.

The *News'* Commissioner's report is as follows :—

I left Calcutta by the East Indian Railway on the evening of March 25th, arriving early on the morning of the 26th at the Muddapore station, at which place I had to change into another carriage. This station is about 183 miles from Calcultta. Then on to Giridhi, which is 23 miles on the Girdhi branch line. It is here that the Raneegunge Coal Association have very extensive coal mines. An idea of their magnitude may be formed from the fact, that from Rs. 4,000 to 5,000 is expended weekly in wages. Close to a branch line, which runs to the local workings, the Imperial Silver-lead Mining Company have commenced on their smelting works at a place admirably adapted for the purpose. Early on the morning of the 27th, I proceeded to the works, meeting Mr. G. H. Devereux, who was in charge, and who took me over the place. This gentleman was the original discoverer of the mines, and, as proprietor, worked them previously to the formation of the Company.

Upon the ground, which is about 10 acres, I found a ruined bungalow, which is being put in repair ; a few—say 4 huts ; a well sunk to about 15 feet ; and a place nearly enclosed with a sun dried brick wall ; this enclosure, was about 120 feet by 120. Within the enclosure, there was a 4-horse power engine and boiler nearly fixed and ready to work ; 1 small fan ; 1 wrought iron cupola lined with fire-bricks, about two feet in diameter, and about 16 feet high.

There was also a range of fire-places in course of construction ;—the Pattison pans for the same were not on the ground ; and a small refining furnace about half finished. I valued the whole plant about Rs. 3,000. Mr. Devereux arranged with me to visit the lead and silver mines, but demurred to going at that time, as he was anxious to get the smelting operations to work. I told him that, on my return to Calcultta, I should most likely publish my report, and as we could get back the next day, a few hours would not delay the work much, and would tend, if my report were favourable, to raise the value of the property. After considerable persuasion, he arranged to go next day, Monday, or at the latest, Tuesday. On the Sunday evening, I wrote him a note to the effect that I had made all the preparations to go to the Mahabagh mine early on Monday morning. I received a reply from his lady, informing me that Mr. Devereux had left the place, and would not be back until Tuesday or Wednesday.

On the morning of the 28th, I left by train for Mohesh Munda, which is some 4 miles from Giridhi, finding there an elephant kindly lent me for the occasion by Mr. Olpherts, the engineer of the coal mines.

At Mohesh Munda, I procured a guide, and as I had been informed it was a very bad road through the jungle, I decided to walk.

Leaving about quarter-past six in the morning, I found the road for the first five miles a very good cart road, through a country abounding in *mowa* trees, which at the time were shedding their flowers. These were being collected by men, women, and children.

When I arrived at the end of this fair road, I found the police thannah, and procured a guide, who said he knew the village of Mahabagh.

We got very soon into jungly parts, and for about 4 miles, I have no doubt carts could go, although I saw none. I struck down to the *nullahs* in hopes of seeing some of the geological features of the country. I may here just remark that quartz is found sprinkled over the whole distance of 16 miles. At about 2 miles on this side of the village of Mahabagh, under a very large tree, I saw good samples of copper. I went down to the *nullah* about 300 yards off. I saw quartz, but no metals. It might be worth while to explore this place well. I was too tired, it was getting very hot, and I had then walked some sixteen miles. I arrived at 3-30 p. m. at the Silver-Lead Mine, and my eyes were greeted with the glittering of lead-silver ore stacked in a large heap, upon which the sun shone brightly.

It really was a refreshing sight.

On the 29th, I went to the site of the Lead-Silver Mines with two men, who were the sole guardians of this property. I was not surprised to find the working covered up with sand and water. Nearly mid-way in the river bed, I saw a low *bund* of sand, and the men pointed to a place in the river-bed from whence the ore had been taken. I saw the lime stone rock spoken of in the prospectus, and a large heap, say 80 to 100 tons, had been quarried, and lifted to the high bank.

The whole place was desolate to a degree—ruined lime kilns, tumble-down sheds, and an abandoned sinking, now nearly filled up. The country house, spoken of at the meeting held on the 4th January, is a thatched place, about 20 feet long and 10 feet wide ; divided into two rooms, by a mud wall 7 feet high.

I enquired from the men in charge about the gold nuggets and gold dust they had been ordered to protect ; but they only smiled.

Neither did they know anything of the mineral oil, which I saw no indications of along the line of country I took. I examined the heap of stuff lying near the country house. The heap was 28' by 28' by 5'. The ore was somewhat difficult to value, as some fo it was very heavy, and some showing metal on parts, was light, and of very little value.

On the 29th, I got the two guardians to assist my man to make a hole, to inspect the interior of the heap. No. 1 exhibit is from the outside of the heap, and which overlaid the top say from 6 inches foot in depth, and may be taken as a fair specimen of the top layer. There were many pieces richer. I opened two places—

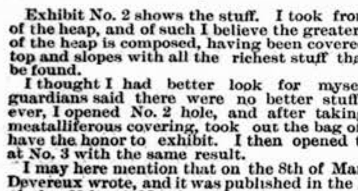

Exhibit No. 2 shows the stuff. I took from inside of the heap, and of such I believe the greater portion of the heap is composed, having been covered on the top and slopes with all the richest stuff that could be found.

I thought I had better look for myself. The guardians said there were no better stuff. However, I opened No. 2 hole, and after taking off its meatalliferous covering, took out the bag of stuff I have the honor to exhibit. I then opened the side at No. 3 with the same result.

I may here mention that on the 8th of March, Mr. Devereux wrote, and it was published in the *Pioneer* of the 29th of March, that the "steam-engine, machinery, &c., including blast fans, fuyers, &c., were already fixed."

This does not agree with what I saw at the works nearly one month after it was written.

Again, "ores are now on their way from the mines." I do not believe any, save as samples, have left the mine.

At page 3, of the report of the meeting, reported as having been held on the 4th of January, at the Mahabagh mines, it is stated that "upwards of 600 tons of rich silver lead ore had been raised and stacked."

My own calculation makes this heap to be about 100 tons of fairly good ore, and the remaining lot of stuff as worthless to the extent of 500 tons—judging from my inspection of the interior. I left the Mahabagh silver-lead mines on an elephant at 5-30 a.m., on the 30th and arrive at Giridhi about 11 a.m., making about 20 miles from the mines to Giridhi. On the evening of the 31st, I left for Calcutta, arriving at 7 a. m. on the 1st April.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—Pre-eminently the Cod Liver Oil for use in India and in warm climates. Joseph J. Pope, Esq., late Staff-Surgeon, Army, writes : "I found during my Indian experience that the worth and character of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil remained unchanged by tropical heat or foreign climate, and it was, from its uniformity of character, particularly adapted for long-continued administration. The Oil of Dr. de Jongh places in every one's reach a reliable and valuable remedy, one that cannot be too widely recognized." Sold only in capsuled Imperial Half-pints, Pints, and Quarts, by all chemists, druggists, and storekeepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 77, Strand, London.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

SALE OF BOILER, CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS, AND BAND SAW.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the city of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction DAY-AFTER-TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of April, 1881, at 4 p. m., at the Municipal Workshops, Boree Bunder, the following machinery, viz :—

One 20 H.P. "Howard's Patent" Boiler in good order. Two 12 inches and one 15 inches centrifugal pumps with appurtenances by J. and H. Gwynne (one horizontal and two vertical discharge nearly new) ; also a band saw by Robinson and Co., diameter of pulley 3 feet 6 inches.

The above may be seen by applying to the Superintendent, Municipal Workshops.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 11th April, 1881.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 11th and TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 12th instant, sale commencing at 1 p. m., each day, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Breach House, Breach Candy, near the Mahaluxmee Temple, the valuable and handsome richly carved and french-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome pier glasses in gilt frames, 4 and 5 light hanging argand lamps with kerosine oil burners, Persian carpets, China and Japanese sugar and flower jars and vases, a handsome circular-fronted miniature brougham, a strong fast-going bay Australian horse, choice and rare plants in pots, &c., the property of W. Maitland, Esq., the same comprises thin stem glassware, white and gold crystal glass, dessert service, handsome dinner, dessert and breakfast services, best plated cruet, pickle, liquor, and sauce frames, ice-pitcher, table spoons and forks, dish-covers, salvers, dessert and fish knives and forks in mahogany cases, table, chamber and piano candlesticks, 4 and 5 light hanging argand lamps with kerosine oil burners, Mappin's cutlery, and handsomely carved and french-polished substantial blackwood and teakwood furniture, comprising a set of oval dining tables in 5 pieces for 18 persons, drawing-room, pier, side, card, sofa, washhand and dressing tables, with and without marble tops, conversation and reclining couches, drawing-room, easy, low, folding and mallet and Madras pattern arm and without arm chairs, sideboard, dumb waiters, glass door book cases, tete-a-tete, ottoman, teapoys, chiffoniers, toilet stands, flower and book-stands, iron four posts bedsteads, wardrobes, chest-of-drawers, almyras, dressing and cheval glass screens, Brussels and Cambay carpets, large size pier glasses in gilt frames, China and Japanese sugar and flower jars and vases, real China and Japanese card trays, marble time pieces, table ornaments, flower vases, oleographs and photographs, panorama with slides, bath, dispense and cookroom furniture, table and bed linen, books, China garden seasts and stands, pigeon house with pigeons, a Bussorah cat, monkeys, she goat, choice and rare plants.

AT 2 P.M.

1 handsome circular fronted miniature brougham.
1 strong fast-going bay Australian horse.
Catalogues are ready, and the property is on view.
Also the property of another gentleman—1 handsome light buggy.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 11th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms.

10 bales grey shirtings.
5 cases prints.
3 ,, brown Linen.
5 ,, white lappet gauze 52 inches 12 yards.
10 ,, white nainsooks.
20 ,, stores imported for the Recreation Room of a regiment consisting of fresh provisions from John Moir and Sons stationary and sundry goods.
1 military saddle with bridle complete.
1 large size camphorwood chest-of-drawers.
58 bolts canvas No. 1 to 5.
3 rolls Brussels carpet.
1 case Brussels carpet rugs.
On account and at the risk of Hajee Jeewa Noor Mahomed.
HE—AD—17 cases winceys.

SALE OF RANGOON RICE.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 12th April, at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Ryan Market at Carnac Bunder, by order and in the godown of Marwady Tarrachund Sittaram and on account and at the risk of Thucker Ragowjee Nuthoo.

JB—JB—1,930—bags Rangoon rice (five parts.)

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On THURSDAY, the 14th day of April, sale commencing at 1 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Middle Colaba, the valuable and handsome carved and french-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned semigrand pianoforte by Erard, table ornaments, pictures, plants, &c., the property of N. Randle, Esq.

Catalogues are ready and the property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 16th April, sale commencing at 1 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Mazagon, near Hamilton's Hotel, the valuable and handsome carved and french-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a handsome circular glass-fronted miniature brougham, a very handsome magnificent large size flint glass aquarium with fountain, pipes, &c., with gold fishes, real Dresden and bronze figures, rich table ornaments, a slate bed bagatelle table, choice plants in tubs and pots, &c., the property of John S. Maidment, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 15th inst., at Bandora Hill, near Mount Mary's Church, the valuable and handsome carved and french-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a Pleyel's tri-chord pianoforte, &c., the property of F. W. Peterson, Esq.

The property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

SALE OF Valuable Landed Property in New Line or Lohar Chawl Street.

On SATURDAY, the 24th instant, at 4 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises (if not previously disposed of by private contract) the following valuable property :—

All that piece of ground (partly Government and partly fazundurree) together with the messuage or dwelling houses and chawls standing thereon, situate on the south side of New Line or Lohar Chawl Street, in the sub-district of Fort, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 620 and one-fourth square yards or thereabouts, and which said piece of Government ground is registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 6, and the said messuages and premises are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 6, 44, and 45, and are bounded on the east partly by the property of Ruckmabai, widow, and partly by Colbhatwady Lane, on the west by the property of Ragoonath Runchordji and Bapooji, on the north by the New Line or Lohar Chawl Street, and on the south by the property of Wittoba Ragoba and others.

The above properties are now in the occupation of the owner and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 11th April, 1881.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the purchase of BRUSHWOOD and RAFTERS from the Bhandoop Estate. Each tender to be accompanied with a deposit of Rs. 50. Tenders are not to be sent in later than 15th instant. For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

F. H. de BRITO, Receiver.

High Court, Bombay, 1st April, 1881.

NEW ZEALAND.

THE undersigned is prepared to act as Agent for Officers or Gentlemen who may wish to invest money in New Zealand, or to make it their future home.

FRANCIS FULTON,
Dunedin, N. Z.

FORT PRESS COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the registered office of the Company, No. 6, Hornby Row, Fort, on MONDAY, the 11th April, 1881, at 3 p. m., to transact the following business :—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the audited accounts up to 31st December, 1880.
2. To elect Directors in place of those retiring by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint an Auditor for the current year and fix his remuneration.
4. To transact any other business, which the Chairman may bring before the meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 2nd to 11th April, 1881, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors,
KNOOP & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.
No. 6, Hornby Row, Fort, 1st April, 1881.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 193 of 1874, of the Court of the First-class Subordinate Judge at Nasick.

NOWROJEE BALABHAI, Parsee of the Tanna District............Plaintiff.

vs.

MAGDOOM, alias FAKIR VALAD AMAD SAHIB CHIMEKAR, GULAM MOHIDIN VALAD AMAD SAHIB CHIMEKAR, and HUSEIN VALAD AMAD SAHIB CHIMEKAR, of the Tanna District ....Defendants.

PURSUANT to a Decree made in the above suit by the Court at Nasick, bearing date the 28th of March, 1877, and an order made in the above suit by the Honourable Mr. Justice Bayley in his Chambers, and bearing date the 10th day of March, 1879, the following IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES WILL BE SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION in two lots before Charles Edward Fox, Esquire, Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at his Office in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of April, 1881, at the hour three o'clock in the afternoon.

LOT No. 1.

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed plaintiff, Nowrojee Balabhai, and of the abovenamed defendants, Magdoom alias Fakir Valad Amad Sahib Chimekar, Gulam Mohidin Valad Amad Sahib Chimekar and Husien Valad Amad Sahib Chimekar, or any of them, in all that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax Land, situate at Vithal Vaddy Cross Lane, in the registration sub-district of Fort, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 3,735 square yards or thereabouts called or known by the name of Telwady Oart, and registered under No. 770 in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, and bounded as follows :—On or towards the north by the properties of Shivram Dowlutram, Noorbhoy Adamjee, Amadbhoy Curimbhoy and others, on or towards the south by the properties of Jeewajee Manockjee, Runchordass Morarjee, Ramchunder Dinanath and others, on or towards the east by the properties of Moolchund Hemchund, Jaikisondass Gungadass, Dhondooraj Vinaek Davulkar and others, and on or towards the west by the properties of Candass Narrondass and others ; which said land was formerly and is now occupied by the tenants of the abovenamed defendants together. Firstly, with all the messuage or tenement standing on the said piece or parcel of land fronting the west side of Vithal Vaddi Cross Lane aforesaid, assessed by the Collector of Municipal taxes under No. 60, and bounded as follows :—On or towards the north by the house of Hirabai, widow, on or towards the south by a passage, on or towards the east by the said Vithul Vaddi Cross Lane, and on or towards the west by vacant ground ; and which said messuage or tenements were formerly in the occupation of the said defendants or their tenants, but are now vacant. And secondly, with all the messuage or their tenement standing on the said piece or parcel of land admeasuring 110 square yards or thereabouts, and situate on the west side of the said Vithul Vaddy Cross Lane, assessed by the Collector of Municipal taxes under No. 66, and bounded as follows :—On or towards the north by vacant ground, on or towards the south by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the east by a passage, and on towards the west by a sweeper's passage ; and which said messuages or tenements were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said defendants or their tenants.

LOT No. 2.

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed plaintiff, Nowrojee Balabhai, and of the abovenamed defendants, Magdoom alias Fakir Valud Amad Sahib Chimekar, Gulam Mohidin Valud Amad Sahib Chimekar, and Husein Valud Amad Sahib Chimekar, or any of them, in all that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the north side of Musjid Lane in the registration sub-district of Fort, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 77 square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 5,851 and by the Collector of Municipal taxes under No. 3, and bounded as follows :—that is to say, on or towards the north by the property of Laljee Mowjee, on or towards the south by the said Musjid Lane, on or towards the east by a public passage, and on or towards the west by the property of Javarchund Kurrumchund ; and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the defendants or their tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale applications may be made at the office of the said Commissioner in the Court House, or at the office of Messrs. ARDESIR and HORMUSJEE, No. 1, Church Gate Street, Fort.

Dated this 25th day of February, 1881.

CHARLES E. FOX, Commissioner.

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SUIT NO. 57 OF 1878.
BAI MAMOOBAI .. .. .. Plaintiff.
vs.
DOSSA MOORARJEE and others .. Defendants.

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RESERVE FUND...............£150,000
UNLIMITED LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.

WE have been appointed AGENTS of the Company in Bombay, and are prepared to issue MARINE and FIRE POLICIES at moderate rates of premium.

For further particulars apply to
LANG, MOIR & Co., Agents.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given—

(1). That Premia on Participating Policies be reduced in terms of Consulting Actuary's Valuation Report, para. 6, dated 30th November, 1880, and explanatory letter of 11th March, 1881.

(2). That a Dividend of 3 per cent. per annum from the commencement in May, 1874, to 31st December, 1879, be paid to Registered Shareholders on and after 15th April, 1881.

(3). That 11 per cent. of the Profits, after providing for all liabilities,) be placed to the formation of a Reserve Fund.

(4). That the Official Trustee of Bombay [for the time being] is appointed Trustee of the Company.

(5). That 2,000 Shares are now being allotted, at par value.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Manager and Actuary.
9, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 2nd April, 1881.

THE INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, Limited,

IS the FIRST PUBLIC COMPANY established in India, to provide Security against Losses arising through dishonesty of persons holding situations of trust, and to obviate the inconvenience and defects of Suretyship by Private Bondsmen.

The Security of the Association is now generally adopted for European and Native Officers under Government and Public Companies.

Friends and Relations are relieved of the fear of those pecuniary-losses to which persons are exposed who become responsible for the acts of others.

Moderate rates according to the nature of the Employment on the amount of security required.

Premiums periodically reduced.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms, apply to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I. A.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. Secretary.

PRUSSIAN NATIONAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY in STETTIN.

CAPITAL.......................Rs. 45,00,000
RESERVE FUND.......... ,, 4,50,000
THE "HANSEATIC" FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY in HAMBURG, CAPITAL.............. M. 60,00,000

THE UNDERSIGNED are prepared to issue Policies upon Houses, Mills, and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Merchandise, and Ships in Harbour, on most favourable terms.

MARINE INSURANCE.

LA REUNION MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY in PARIS (Exclusive of Reserve Fund), CAPITAL......Rs. 25,00,000.
GERMAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY and FORTUNA GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY in BERLIN, CAPITAL......Rs. 45,00,000.
THE "ITALIA" in GENOA (Italy), LIMITED, and the "HELVETIA" in ST. GALL (Switzerland), LIMITED, MARINE INSURANCE COMPANIES, CAPITAL (Reserve Fund Rs. 9,20,000.)......Rs. 72,00,000.
THE MANNHEIM MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, in MANNHEIM (Germany), CAPITAL Rs. 30,00,000.
THE "AGRIPPINA" MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY in COLOGNE, (Germany) Exclusive of Reserve Fund), CAPITAL ......M. 30,00,000
All facilities and most favourable terms.

SIGG-SULZER & Co., Agents.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION
FOR
FIRE, LIFE, & MARINE ASSURANCES,
Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1720.
HEAD OFFICE, No. 7, ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON.
LIFE DEPARTMENT.
NEW RATES OF PREMIUM.

THE rates now current are those charged in England, with the addition of an extra Annual premium of £1 10—per cent. so long as the person whose life is insured is in India. On return to Europe the home rate comes into force.

The following are examples of the Indian rates for Civilians.

Annual Premium to assure £100 for the whole term of life.

Age next Birthday.	With Profits. £	s.	d.	Without Profits. £	s.	d.
20	3	9	10	3	3	2
25	3	14	0	3	8	1
30	3	19	6	3	14	6
35	4	6	3	4	0	10
40	4	11	11	4	8	9
45	5	6	5	4	19	5

The sums assured and premiums will be expressed in the Polices in English money, and so long as the assured is in India, the premiums will be payable to the Agents in Rupees, at the rate of exchange fixed from year to year for the adjustment of financial transactions between the Imperial and Indian Governments, and which is at present 1s. 8d.

Further information can be had on application to

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Agents for Bombay.
12th March, 1881.

ALLIANCE BRITISH & FOREIGN LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1824.
CAPITAL—£5,000,000.
BOARD OF DIRECTION.
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In an eligible character are accepted at minimum current rates.

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The non-participating rates of premium for European lives resident in India have been very materially reduced, and the undermentioned Agents are authorised to decide, upon Proposals submitted, to issue Polices, and to settle Claim.

The Life Reserve Fund is over.

NINETY-FOUR LAC OF RUPEES,

which (irrespective of and in addition to the paid-up Capital and the Fire Reserve Fund), being about 30 per cent. of the sum assured under the Company's Life Policies, and besides this there is the guarantee of a subscribed Capital of not less than

FIVE CRORES OF RUPEES,

coupled with the personal responsibility of a numerous body of wealthy Proprietors.

For detailed Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal, &c apply to

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents for the Presidency of Bombay.

CABUL FIELD SERVICE TENTS,

WEIGHING 80 lbs., Price Rs. 75, can be had at short notice on application, accompanied by remmittance in full, to

The AGENT, ELGIN MILLS COMPANY, CAWNPORE.

COSSIPORE SUGAR WORKS.
BOMBAY AGENCY.

First, White, the finest Crystal	10 lb. Bag..	Rs. 2 0	per Bag
Do. do.	40 ,,	,, 7 12	,,
Second, White, Small White	10 ,,	,, 1 14	,,
Do. do.	40 ,,	,, 7 5	,,
Grainy, Yellow, Pale Yellow	10 ,,	,, 1 12	,,
Do. do.	40 ,,	,, 6 8	,,

These pure Sugars are in Patent Water-proof Bags.
No orders executed unless accompanied by cash in full.

MIRZA ABDUL HOSAIN,
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